The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty in Regard to the Cabinet Still Unsettled.

A Thousand and One Rumors and Speculations Afloat.

No Official Action Yesterday by the President Made Public.

Mr. Stewart Makes a Munificent Proposition.

Legal Doubts as to the Feasibility of the Scheme.

A New Cast of the Cabinet Suggested and New Names Proposed.

His Business to be Transferred to Trustees for Charitable Purposes.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8.

Rumors of Cabinet changes have been for the past twenty-four hours as though the Administration had been organized a year, and had undergone a dozen reorganizations. Although the day has been full of chaotic confusion on the subject, yet the facts gleaned from all the mass of reports and rumors are simply these:

Last night it was contemplated that Mr. STEWART would decline, and that he did go so far as to state to the President that if it was necessary to relieve the question of all embarrassment, he might consider his declination in his hands. From this arose the report that the President's message would be withdrawn, and that the name of Mr. BOUTWELL would be sent in to-day. But whatever was talked of last night, no action has yet been reached, and the expectants of the withdrawal of the message were disappointed. On the contrary, Mr. STEWART has submitted a fresh proposition looking to his withdrawal from business, and if it can be carried out, he will qualify. Mr. STEWART will, if he can, accommodate his present extensive business connections so as to obviate the difficulty, and in this view he has offered to make an absolute transfer and disposition of all profits and interests which may be derived from his business while he remains in office. The transfer to be made to three eminent gentlemen as trustees, who shall have the absolute disposal of these profits and revenues for the uses of public charity in the City of New-York—the trustees to select the charity, and to be vested with absolute control and power in the matter.

This proposition, which has become publicly known to-night, and is being thoroughly canvassed in legal circles, both by those who have no interest whatever in the matter, and by those who range themselves on Mr. STEWART'S side and against him. The magnificence of his sacrifice dazzles a not inconsiderable portion of the lookers-on in Washington, but, nevertheless, the project is being thoroughly considered. It sounds paradoxical, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the potency and impotency of vast wealth never had a better illustration than Mr. STEWART presents at the present moment.

Mr. STEWART has been surrounded and in consultation all day with some of the best legal talent in the country.

Opinions are freely given both for and against the legality of the transfer. Able lawyers, it is said, sustain him in his new scheme, and have given him to understand that he can qualify under the plan which he proposes to adopt. Congressmen who are eminent as lawyers, maintain to-night that the assignment will not hold water. They argue that even should Mr. STEWART dispose of his property in the manner indicated during the term of his office, he will still have an interest in the *corpus* of the estate. No one can guarantee that there will be no losses, and if there should be, who is to bear them? Not the charities, certainly, but Mr. STEWART; so that he will still have a direct interest in seeing that his property suffers no detriment.

As to any modification of the statute, it seems to be out of the question. The matter came up in the Senate caucus this morning, and a canvass having developed the fact that there was a large majority against it, it was voted not to take it up in the Senate at all, and thus prevent the question from becoming the subject of an acrimonious or unpleasant discussion. It will, therefore, rest without action for the present, and Mr. STEWART will be permitted to adapt his circumstances if possible to the situation; that he is willing to make immense sacrifices to meet the emergency, the developments of to-day abundantly demonstrates. The Senate has been sharply criticised for confirming Mr. STEWART in the face of these legal investigations, the defence of Senators is that they had a right to presume that Mr. STEWART would remove any personal disqualification that might exist in his status. An investigation shows that the Treasury Department is fairly imbedded with statutes on this subject, there being no less than nine laws, all of which must be repealed or modified if the act of 1789 is touched.

The developments of the past forty-eight hours have revealed some important facts concerning the motives and reasons which influenced President GRANT in making his Cabinet selections, and which resulted finally in that combination of names which was sent to the Senate on Friday last, and which caused many earnest party and personal friends to feel severe disappointment, and in some instances to prejudice and criticise his action in an unjust manner. In no two instances has public or party sentiment expressed itself more unjustly than in the cases of Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL and Hon. JAMES F. WILSON. The President has been freely censured for not availing himself of the great ability, sound judgment, cool discretion and extensive political experience of these gentlemen. That he did not do so is not his fault. As already stated in these dispatches, Governor BOUTWELL was offered the position of Secretary of the Interior, which he declined for the reason that he preferred his position in the House of Representatives to the duties of the Interior Department.

General GRANT'S apparent object in tendering this particular Department to Mr. BOUTWELL seems to have been with a view of transferring the many diverse and complicated questions arising in the West, and subject to the control of Western influence, to the competent and entirely disinterested hands of an Eastern man, removed, as Governor BOUTWELL is, from the strifes and dissensions which attend and afflict the many Western interests, which center in the Interior Department. On Mr. WILSON General GRANT bestowed the greatest compliment that was in his power to pay, and tendered him such honors as it has been the great privilege of few men in this age to decline. He offered him first the position of Attorney-General, then that of Postmaster-General, and when these were successively declined, the President tendered him the highest office in his gift, that of Secretary of State. All of these Mr. WILSON declined, not desiring any Cabinet position, for personal and domestic reasons. So that on his shoulders, and on the shoulders of Governor BOUTWELL rests the responsibility of the fact that they are not now in the Cabinet councils of the President. It is not often in times like these that men enjoy the honor of declining such distinctions.

Neither of these gentlemen, though thoroughly experienced in politics, have ever sought or allowed others to seek for them, any position whatever, at the hands of General GRANT. It is due to them to say that from the positions they have occupied in Congress, Cabinet portfolios do not look so alluring as they do to the popular mind. There are other facts on this subject of the Cabinet which will be developed in the course of time, and which, as they crystalize into the history of the present hour, will increase the confidence of the people in their new President.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The anxious, eager, expectant crowd of politicians thronged the Capitol to-day at 12 o'clock. When the Senate was called to order there was not a vacant inch of standing or sitting room in the galleries of the Chambers. The question of the Cabinet was the great theme of speculative rumor comment and anxiety. President GRANT'S message, asking a modification of the 1789 Treasury act so that Mr. STEWART may be able to qualify, was on the Vice-President's table. The bills of Senators PATTERSON and SHERMAN, both looking to the same object, were there too, and the political public were confident that there would be some solution of the vexed question. The streets were filled with new rumors—the night had given birth to new schemes, combinations, and stratagems, for a new Cabinet was formed for President GRANT. Mr. STEWART had resigned, said the babbling public, and the public for once was right. Mr. HOAR was to be called on to resign. Mr. BOUTWELL was to be nominated for the Treasury, and the Attorney-Generalship was to go to New-York, to LYMAN TREMAIN or some such man. All flocked to the Capitol, in the hope of having their hopes or fears realized or dissipated.

The Senate met, but much to the surprise of those in the galleries and to Senators themselves on the floor, there was no message from the President. Two hours of patient waiting and no communication and then adjournment. The election of a chaplain was the only novelty in legislation if legislation it might be called. Six or seven candidates were put in nomination, and while Senators threw in their candidates' names for this office from all quarters of the Chamber in apparently unending numbers, Mr. GRIMES ventured on the perpetration of a joke, hoping to catch napping, not HOMER, but the Vice-President. With imperturbable gravity he moved the previous question at the end of the fifth nomination, in the hope of from mere force of habit, eliciting from Vice-President COLFAX the well-remembered words: "The gentleman from Iowa demands the previous question. Is there a second?" Mr. COLFAX did not catch at the bait, but smilingly responded, "The Chair would inform the gentleman from Iowa that the rule of the previous question does not operate in this body." Whereat there was a laugh all round the Chamber from those who had heard the sally.

Mr. SUMNER called up the subject of giving Mrs. LINCOLN a pension of $5,000 per annum; but, despite his earnest demands for immediate action, it was referred to the Pension Committee. The bill striking out the word "white" from all the District of Columbia laws was passed for the fourth time.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ROUTINE OF BUSINESS.

The President has authorized the following official statement of business arrangements at the White House. Especial attention is called to that part relating to applications for office. Cabinet meetings will be held on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock. On these days, between the hours of 10 and 12, his office will be thrown open to general visitors. Applications for office must be made to the Cabinet officer in charge of the department in which the office is solicited. The President will not consider any such applications until they have passed through the head of the department to which they pertain. The President will receive official calls at his office each day between 10 and 12 A. M. After 12 no one will be admitted except Cabinet officers and those with whom he has made special engagements.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Secretary WASHBURNE reached the State Department about 11 o'clock this morning, where he found a large number of visitors, including many members of Congress, in waiting. He was for a short time in conference with Mr. HUNTER, Assistant Secretary, and afterward gave audience to as many of those who called to see him as could be received up to 3 o'clock.

Among those first admitted were members of Congress, among whom were Generals BUTLER, LOGAN and FARNSWORTH; Judge SPALDING, and Messrs. WARD, EGGLESTON, LAWRENCE, CULLOM and CHURCHILL, and afterward came citizens and strangers, several of whom were ladies. As yet no changes have been announced in the officers of the department. About 12 o'clock the official notification of the acceptance by Mr. WASHBURNE as Secretary of State, were forwarded to each member of the resident diplomatic Corps, and invitations extended to them to call on him as early as convenient.

Hon. ADOLPH C. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy, arrived this evening, in company with Hon. GEORGE H. STUART. He has not positively decided the question of his acceptance, but will probably decide it affirmatively. Post-master-General CRESSWELL returned from his residence at Elkton, Md., at 10 o'clock to-night, and will formally enter upon the duties of his Department to-morrow. The expression here in regard to this appointment is one of almost universal satisfaction.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

There are not many important changes in the new disposition and arrangement of members on the various Committees of the Senate which were decided on in caucus and reported to the Senate to-day.

Mr. SUMNER remains at the head of the Foreign Relations; Mr. SHERMAN, of the Finances; Mr. CHANDLER, of the Commerce[; Mr. CAMERON of Agriculture; Mr. WILSON, of Military Affairs; Mr. GRIMES, of Naval Affairs; Mr. TRUMBULL, of the Judiciary; Mr. RAMSAY, of Post Offices; Mr. POMEROY, of Public Lands; Mr. WILLIAMS, of Private Land Claims; Mr. HOWE, of Claims; Mr. WILLEY, of Patents; Mr. HOWARD, of Pacific Railroad; Mr. DRAKE, of Education; Mr. CONKLING, in Revision of the Laws; Mr. CRAGIN, on the Expenses of the Senate; Mr. ANTHONY, on Printing; Mr. FESSENDEN succeeds Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, as Chairman of the Appropriation Committee; Mr. MORTON succeeds Mr. SPRAGUE as Chairman of Manufactures; Mr. HARLAN takes the place of Mr. HENDERSON at the head of Indian Affairs; Mr. EDMUNDS succeeds Mr. VAN WINKLE as Chairman of Pensions; Mr. YATES takes Mr. NYE'S place as Chairman on Revolutionary Claims; Mr. HAMLIN takes Mr. HARLAN'S place on the District of Columbia; Mr. MORRILL takes Mr. FESSENDEN'S place on Public Buildings and Grounds; Mr. NYE takes Mr. YATES' place on Territories; Mr. STEWART got Mr. CONNESS' place at the head of Mines and Mining; Mr. CATTELL succeeds Mr. MORGAN on the Library; Mr. ROSS gets Mr. FOWLER'S place on Engrossed Bills; Mr. THAYER gets the Chairmanship of Uncalled Bills. All the new members have been distributed on the various committees.

PRESENTS TO THE PRESIDENT.

President GRANT is the daily recipient of all sorts of presents. The latest gift to him is a pair of patent-leather boots, trimmed at the tops with gold fringe and tassels, the American coat of arms on the legs, and a pair of solid gold spurs attached, which are now on exhibition, and will be presented to the President to-morrow by a Buffalo gentleman. The boots are made of the finest quality of patent leather and in the latest style, and lined in the inside with yellow kid. They are valued at $200.

MISSOURI APPOINTMENTS.

The following important appointments for St. Louis have been determined on by the President: Postmaster, A. J. SMITH, late Major-General United States Army; Collector of Internal Revenue, C. W. FORD; Assessor, A. R. EASTON. These men are personally known to the President as loyal, well-qualified and honest. Though not the first choice of the Missouri delegations, they agree that they are good men and will give general satisfaction.

NEW-YORK OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The following is a list of some of the candidates for some of the New-York appointments for District-Attorney: Orlando Stewart, Charles S. Spencer, F. J. Fithian, E. Delafield Smith, Ethan Allen, John Sedgwick, Hooper C. Van Voorst, Henry R. Law, M. S. Marshal, John D. McGregor, J. M. Thompson; Surveyors, Abram Wakeman, General Merritt, Benj. Field, P. H. Jones; Naval Officer, Alfred M. Wood, and a dozen others. CHARLEY SPENCER is understood to say that it is all up with all of them if Mr. STEWART goes into the Treasury.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The Louisiana Legislature adjourned on the 4th of March. Nine-tenths of the members immediately left for Washington with the intention of assisting the President in the distribution of the Federal patronage in that State; but it is possible that he may have anticipated their arrival, and does not now need their advice. Hon. CHARLES A. DANA arrived here to-night.

THE FULLERTON CASE.

The facts relating to the suspension of the trial of WM. FULLERTON having been laid before the President to-day, he promptly revoked the order of his predecessor and directed the acting Attorney-General to cause the prosecution to proceed with the remark that the defendant was entitled to a speedy trial. He also revoked the order for the pardon of ENRIGHT, convicted in recent whisky frauds, which had been issued by Mr. JOHNSON.

DISAPPEARANCE OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

It is a scandalous fact that when Ex-President JOHNSON left the White House he carried off all the official records, so that there was not even the form of an appointment left. The motives which prompted such action are unrevealed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 8.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President is receiving very few visitors to-day. Messrs. STEWART, CRESSWELL and WASHBURNE were with him this morning, and subsequently the Secretary of War. General SHERMAN and the President had a lengthy interview relative to army matters.

The doors of the Executive Mansion were opened to-day, and crowds are strolling through the East Room and different parlors. Many supposed there would be a general reception, and express their disappointment at not being able to shake hands with the President.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

General SHERMAN will give up the building used at present as the Headquarters of the Army, and take possession of the rooms in the War Department at the earliest practical time. Preparations are now being made in the War Department building to provide room for himself and the officers of his staff.

PAYMASTER BROWN.

The President has revoked the order directing Assistant Paymaster-General NATHAN BROWN to assume charge of the Pay Department, Paymaster-General BRICE having been restored, and he is ordered to resume his former duties.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The number of office-seekers is on the increase; hundreds of them were at the Capitol to-day. Cards were continually sent into the Senate Chamber by some of them to call Republican members from their seats, and when that body adjourned the applicants for place rushed into the Chamber to press their business on the attention of Senators. Apart from such proceedings, efforts are being made by subordinates in the various departments to procure Bureau and other higher positions, in anticipation of removals.

THE NATIONAL BANK LAW.

Many inquiries have been made of the Comptroller of the Currency whether the bills relative to the certification of checks and abolishing the quarterly report, and requiring the Comptroller of the Currency to call for five reports annually from the National Banks on the same day have become laws. On inquiry it is ascertained that they have.

MR. GRISWOLD'S CLAIMS.

The friends of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of New-York, are anticipating a change in the Cabinet cast, and are urgently pressing him for Secretary of the Navy.

THE DENVER-PACIFIC RAILROAD GRANT.

The report that the bill providing for the grant of lands to the Denver-Pacific Railroad was not signed by the President is a mistake. It is now a law.

DISMISSAL OF MR. BINCKLEY.

The following is a copy of correspondence which has recently taken place:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1869.

SIR: JOHN M. BINCKLEY was appointed Solicitor in August last. On the 4th day of the following month I requested his removal, upon the ground that he was a willful perjurer, or so weak and credulous as to make him the convenient tool of corrupt and malicious men.

Not having changed my opinion of him since that time, I have assigned him to no duty whatever, and for the last five months I do not know that he has, even ostensibly, done a single hour's labor for the Government. Meanwhile I have repeatedly urged his removal, and he has repeatedly drawn his monthly salary at the rate of $4,000 per annum. Mr. BINCKLEY is notoriously unqualified for his place. I do not know that he even claims to be a lawyer; certain it is he never undertook to practice, and his employment as Solicitor of Internal Revenue is a farce. I do not believe he would be continued under the present Administration.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury, unadvised by you, may hesitate, perhaps, to change the officers of the Department, in anticipation of the early appointment and qualification of its permanent Secretary. I respectfully recommend, therefore, that you request him to dismiss Mr. BINCKLEY immediately.

I am, very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

To the President.

Indorsement.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 8, 1869.

Respectfully referred to the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury:

The services of Mr. JOHN M. BINCKLEY, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, will be no longer required by the President.

By order of the President.
(Signed) HORACE PORTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Secretary.

Upon this letter the following indorsement was made:

TREASURY, DEPARTMENT, March 8, 1869.

John M. Binckley, Esq., Solicitor of Internal Revenue:

SIR: I am requested by the President to inform you your services as Solicitor of Internal Revenue are no longer required by the Government. You are therefore removed from the office.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) J. HARTLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court delivered no opinions to-day, as had been expected. The following cases were taken up and argued:

No. 101.—Stansberry vs. The United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. That Court having refused judgment in favor of the petitioners for services rendered as Special Commissioner for the Government.

No. 102.—Gibson vs. Chauteau et al. Controvery concerning certain lands in St. Louis. Case still on argument.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 8.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HOWE rose to make a personal explanation, and contradicted the statement which appeared in the New-York *World* of Saturday, that in the Executive session for the consideration of the Cabinet nominations he (Mr. HOWE) had asked "Who is BORIE?" and on being told he was a Philadelphian, had added, resignedly: "Well, let him pass; the League Island job will, of course, be all the safer." The fact was that he had not said this or anything else on that occasion, and although he ought, perhaps, to feel grateful for the kindness of newspaper correspondents in occasionally inventing speeches for him, he could not be thankful for silly or insane ones like these, because he could make enough of such himself. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMERON also denied that he had made the remarks attributed to him in the same paper. He eulogized Mr. BORIE, and said he was so used to being unjustly treated by the newspapers that he was never surprised at anything they said about him, except when they happened inadvertently to praise him.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following are the Standing Committees:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Chairman, Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson and Casserly.

On Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, Chairman, Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Conkling, Buckingham and Vickers.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Sherman, Chairman, Williams, Cattell, Morrill, Warner, Fenton and Bayard.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Morton, Chairman, Yates, Robertson, Boreman and McDonald.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Cameron, Chairman, Robertson, Tipton, Gilbert and McCreery.

On Appropriations—Messrs. Fessenden, Chairman, Grimes, Wilson, Cole, Sprague, Sawyer and Stockton.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Wilson, Chairman, Howard, Cameron, Morton, Thayer, Abbott and Schurz.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Grimes, Chairman, Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Drake, Scott and Stockton.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Chairman, Stewart, Edmunds, Conkling, Rice, Carpenter and Thurman.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsey, Chairman, Pomeroy, McDonald, Harlan, Cole, Gilbert and Thurman.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Chairman, Williams, Tipton, Osborn, Warner, Sprague and Casserly.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams, Chairman, Ferry, Sawyer, Kellogg and Bayard.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Harlan, Chairman, Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckingham, Pool and Davis.

On Pensions—Messrs. Edmunds, Chairman, Tipton, Spencer, Pratt, Brownlow, Schurz and McCreery.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Yates, Chairman, Pool, Fowler, Brownlow and Saulsbury.

On Claims—Messrs. Howe, Chairman, Willey, Scott, Sprague, Robertson, Pratt and Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Hamlin, Chairman, Patterson, Sumner, Rice, Harris, Pratt and Vickers.

On Patents—Messrs. Willey, Chairman, Ferry, Carpenter, Osborn and Norton.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Morrill, Chairman, Trumbull, Ferry, Cole and Stockton.

On Territories—Messrs. Nye, Chairman, Cragin, McDonald, Schurz, Howard, Boreman and McCreery.

On the Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Howard, Chairman, Sherman, Ramsey, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan, Drake, Rice, Abbott, Fenton and Scott.

On Mines and Mining—Messrs. Stewart, Chairman, Chandler, Anthony, Yates, Ross, Saulsbury and Fowler.

On the Revision of the Laws of the United States—Messrs. Conkling, Chairman, Sumner, Carpenter, Pool and Bayard.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Cragin, Chairman, Edmunds and Davis.

On Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Chairman, Harris and Casserly.

On the Library—Messrs. Cattell, Chairman, Howe and Fessenden.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Thayer, Chairman, Patterson and Abbott.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Ross, Chairman, Buckingham and Norton.

On Education—Messrs. Drake, Chairman, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sawyer and Corbett.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to create an additional land district in Dkaota.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill to grant a right of way to the Midland and Pacific Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill for the relief of individuals in North Carolina.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to prohibit secret sales or purchases of gold on account of the Government. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORTON introduced a joint resolution requiring parties asking to be relieved from political disabilities to make application to Congress over their own signatures, setting forth the grounds upon which they sue for such relief. Laid on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill supplementary to the act of 1864, to provide a national currency, &c. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled by steam. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill granting a pension of $5,000 annually to Mrs. LINCOLN, widow of the late President.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the matter should go to a committee. If Mrs. LINCOLN was in affluence, as he had heard stated, then it would be manifestly unjust to single her out for a pension, to the exclusion of other equally deserving and more needy widows; but if, on the contrary, she was in a destitute condition, and should have a pension, that fact could be best ascertained by a committee. He, therefore, moved to refer it to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the motion. He had no reason to suppose that the Pension Committee would deal with the bill more wisely than its predecessor had done, and he saw nothing in the proposition that needed investigation by a committee. He hoped, therefore, that the bill would be voted upon without reference and without debate.

Mr. TIPTON wanted to have the bill sent to the Committee on Pensions for investigation.

The motion to refer was then carried by a vote of 31 to 27.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special committee of four Senators and four Representatives, to which should be referred all applications for the removal of political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Agreed to.

STATE WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. MORTON introduced a joint resolution to refund to the States the interest and discount on money borrowed to equip, transport and supply troops for the service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BILLS REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the bills previously introduced and laid on the table were referred to Appropriation Committees.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, which was passed at the last session, but killed by a pocket veto, was again taken up and passed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to pay certain certificates issued for fortification purposes in Lawrence, Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a bill to encourage the growth of forest trees. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also a bill authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner for the settlement of the claims of citizens of Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also a bill authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to examine the claims of citizens of certain counties in Kansas for spoliations committed in the Quantrell raid, in August, 1863. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

ELECTION OF A CHAPLAIN.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

Mr. SUMNER nominated Rev. WILLIAM WITHERINGTON.

Mr. CAMERON nominated Rev. Dr. NEWMAN.

Mr. MORRILL nominated Rev. Dr. GRAY.

Mr. TRUMBULL nominated Rev. Dr. CHESTER.

Mr. MCCREERY nominated Rev. WM. LOGAN MORSE.

Mr. VICKERS nominated Rev. L. W. BATES.

Each nominee was eulogized by the Senator who presented his name.

Mr. VICKERS vouched for Dr. BATES.

Mr. YATES seconded the nomination of Mr. CHESTER. He had great admiration for Dr. NEWMAN, who was unsurpassed as a political preacher; but as he thought there were enough politics in the Senate without political prayers, he would vote for the humble and pious Mr. CHESTER, although he would prefer to all others Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Chicago.

On the second ballot Rev. Dr. NEWMAN was elected, having received 35 of the 61 ballots cast.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia.

Several Senators suggested that the bill had already been passed this morning.

Mr. POMEROY explained that, although his bill had the same title as the bill passed, it referred to other rights—Mr. SUMNER'S bill being to strike out the word "white" from the charters of Washington and Georgetown, while his was to strike out the word "male." [Laughter.]

The bill was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate, at 1:30, adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

The Rumor of the Pope's Death Contradicted.

Sharp Fighting Between the National Troops and Rebels in Mexico.

Several Severe Engagements in Cuba.

ROME.

The Pope Not Dead.

ROME, Monday, March 8.

The report of the death of the Pope is false.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proposed Reduction of the Naval Estimates.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Government would be able to reduce the naval estimates by £1,000,000.

SPAIN.

Generals Serrano and Prim in Favor of Freedom of the Press.

MADRID, Monday, March 8.

At the session of the Constituent Cortes to-day, Generals SERRANO and PRIM both said that they were in favor of granting pardon to all persons condemned for violation of the laws regulating the public Press.

Fire in the Madrid Royal Barracks.

MADRID, Monday, March 8.

An incendiary fire occurred yesterday in the Royal Barracks in this city.

MEXICO.

Sharp Engagement at Tlascala Between the National Troops and the Rebels—General Malo Killed—A Rebel Colonel and Other Officers Shot to Death—Continuance of Political Agitation.

HAVANA, Monday, March 8.

The steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following news from the interior:

General ALATORRE, in command of the National troops, came up with the rebels under General NEGRETE at Tlascala, and after a sharp fight routed them. General MALO was killed in the action, and many of the rebels were taken prisoners. NEGRETE himself escaped with a few adherents, going in a southerly direction. General BOCANDO'S cavalry are in close pursuit.

Colonel PRIETO, implicated in NEGRETE'S movements, was captured near Vera Cruz, taken to that city and shot. General AMADOR also joined NEGRETE, but cannot be found. He probably accompanies him in his flight.

The Mexican Government is sanguine of completely crushing this revolt.

The insurrection at Merida, Yucatan, is over. The ringleaders were caught, and Colonel CABALLOS had them all shot.

General ROSECRANS, the United States Minister, has recently had frequent private interviews with President JUAREZ. It is supposed that questions of great importance are under consideration between them.

There is much political agitation in the capital. The Opposition accuse the President and his Cabinet of corruption, which, they declare, is increasing daily. They report that LERDO DE TEJADA is buying up extensive and valuable properties, while Señor ROMERO is sending large sums of money to the United States. They also assert that TEJADA is unfriendly to ROMERO, and is trying to have him dismissed from the Cabinet; that the influence of the former is supreme with JUAREZ; but that the other Ministers take the part of ROMERO. General PALACIO has published a letter on the condition of the country, which has given rise to much excitement. He considers the administration of JUAREZ unequal to the task of government.

The *Two Republics*, a journal published at the Capital, manfully defends American interests, and replies with courage and vigor to the fierce attacks made on the United States by the Mexican journals.

CUBA.

Heavy Engagements Reported—The Government Claim a Victory.

HAVANA, Monday, March 8.

The Government has received and made public official dispatches giving details of the advance of General LESCA from La Guanaja to Puerto Principe.

On this march the heaviest engagement since the beginning of the rebellion was fought. General LESCA found the enemy, to the number of 4,000, strongly intrenched on the Sierra de Cubitas. Artillery was brought up and commenced a vigorous fire upon the works. Covered by the batteries, a column of regular troops, 1,500 strong, attacked the enemy's fortifications with the bayonet. Both sides fought with determination, and the havoc was fearful. General LESCA reports his loss at 31 killed and 80 wounded. The loss of the rebels is estimated at upward of 1,000 killed and wounded.

The Government accounts claim a victory for General LESCA, and assert that the insurgents are much disheartened by their defeat.

A detachment which left Puerto Principe for Santa Cruz, to obtain supplies brought to that port by the fleet, returned on the 2d inst. with provisions and ammunition, having made the march both ways without serious interruption.

The entire available strength of the rebel forces now under QUESADA is estimated at 7,000 men.

The commanders of a British gunboat and a French steamer which arrived here to-day, report that they passed in the Bahama Channel the Peruvian monitors in tow of two steamers, with a Spanish man-of-war following in their wake.

General PUELLO has left the town of Santo Espiritu. He has divided his command into three flying columns to scour the country. The *Diario* reports that the rebel leaders in the Province of Santo Espiritu have deserted their men.

In the Eastern Department bands are roaming between Holguin and Gibara and committing great depredations and outrages. They carry the rebel flag, but are disowned by the insurgents themselves and denounced as bandits.

A steamer arrived here to-day from Cienfuegos with a number of prisoners, among them four priests.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Arrest a Fugitive Indian.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, March 8.

Captain HAINES, of the Arkansas Militia, accompanied by Sergeants BROWN and FINCH, of the Metropolitan Police, with a requisition from Governor CLAYTON, of Arkansas, approved by Governor BROWNLOW, went to Horn Lake, Miss., twelve miles below here, yesterday, for the purpose of arresting CUB HARLAND, a notorious Choctaw Indian, who had fled from Arkansas. On approaching the house, CUB, who evidently suspected their intention, met them at the door with a revolver in each hand, and opened fire on the party, shooting Sergeant FINCH through the body, and inflicting a wound from which he has since died. Captain HAINES was also shot twice in the groin and dangerously wounded. CUB then fled. BROWN and Captain HAINES were under the impression that they had badly wounded the Indian, but a later report states that he returned to the house where the affair occurred and stole two horses in revenge for his supposed betrayal. FINCH was a native of Ohio, and served in the Union army.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Indian War—Another Battle Reported—Military Reservations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 8.

Advices from Arizona to Feb. 10 have been received. The troops attacked a band of Indians who had been committing depradations in the neighborhood of Camp Grant, and killed eight savages and captured six. A band of Apaches ambushed a party of whites near Calabasa, killed two men and one woman, wounded one man and captured one woman. The Indians also murdered a man named SCOTT, near Tepic, on the 5th of February. Attacks on ranches and the driving off the stock are daily occurrences. Additional troops are asked for, and surprise is expressed that the Government does not offer adequate protection to settlers and pays so little attention to their distress.

The *Bulletin* urges the North Pacific Steamship Company, recently organized in this city, to establish a line of steamships between San Francisco, Australia and New-Zealand.

The Collector of the Port has received orders from Washington to the effect that the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, are made Government reservations and that it is unlawful for any person to land and remain, unless authorized by the Treasury Department. Persons found there contrary to law, are to be removed by the military authorities. The natives are to remain undisturbed unless they violate the regulations respecting the killing of seals.

Eleven vessels, including two steamers, have cleared direct for Sitka since Feb. 1.

The Savage Mining Company has declared a dividend of $4 per share for the month of February, payable on the 11th inst.

Passage of an Educational Bill by the Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, March 8.

The Senate to-day passed a General Educational bill.

In the Republican Convention held here on the 5th inst., a resolution was adopted which set forth that the State Government is as practically and as completely under the control of those who spurn the Government of the United States and the policy of Congress as it was during the rebellion, and cannot therefore be recognized as actually and legally reconstructed. Therefore Congress is urgently asked to provide for a rigid enforcement of the laws thereof, by reassembling, under the authority of the General Government, the persons elected to the General Assembly in April last, and excluding from the organization those who are ineligible under the law.

This was the resolution, passed instead of one calling for a reassembling of the Constitutional Convention.

Adjustment of the Kansas Neutral Land Controversy.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 8.

It is said that the difficulty between the settlers and the Cherokee Indians and the Railroad Company, concerning the neutral lands in Kansas, are being satisfactorily adjusted, and the settlers are rapidly paying for their claims. The terms are appraised and the prices fixed by Government Commissioners. The settlers are accorded five years' time at seven per cent. for payment. The settlers are to pay nothing if the Border Tier Railroad, between Kansas City, in Missouri, and the southern boundary of Kansas, is not built according to contract, and the road completed by the 1st of October. A large delegation of Kansas men is *en route* for Washington to endeavor to obtain the ratification by the Senate of the treaty made by Commissioner TAYLOR with the Osage Indians in Kansas, by which 800,000 acres of land are ceded to a certain railroad company.

The Approaching Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, March 8.

A large number of prominent Republicans are here to-night, with a view of attending the State Convention at Petersburg to-morrow. The fight for the nomination for Governor will be between WELLS, the present nominee, and CLEMENTS, who is on the present ticket for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. A warm time is expected at the Convention, as the charges recently made by Senator NYE against Governor WELLS, connected with the State internal improvements, will be brought up by his opponents.

L. H. CHANDLER, late United States District-Attorney, is also prominently named for Governor.

The Death-Warrants of Twitchell and Eaton Signed by Governor Geary.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, March 8.

Governor GEARY to-night signed the death-warrants in the cases of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., for the murder of Mrs. MARY E. HILL, and GERALD EATON, for the murder of TIMOTHY HEENAN. Thursday, April 8, is the day assigned for the double execution.

Senator LOWRY read in the Senate to-day a bill ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Maine Elections.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, March 8.

SAMUEL D. THURSTON, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day, receiving 1,283 votes, against 780 for JOHN S. RICKER, Democrat, and 43 votes for PATTEN, Temperance candidate. The vote thrown was the smallest thrown for several years.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, March 8.

At the city election to-day, SAMUEL TITCOMB, the Republican candidate for Mayor, received 969 votes, and DANIEL WILLIAMS, the Democratic candidate, 672 votes. Every ward has gone Republican.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Monday, March 8.

At the city election to-day the Democrats carried four of the seven wards, and elected JAMES R. CLARK Mayor by 124 majority.

Trial of Daniel Noble at Elmira on a Charge of Robbery.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Monday, March 8.

The trial of DANIEL NOBLE, in the matter of the Royal Insurance Company bond robbery, commenced at the Circuit Court of this city to-day, Judge BOARDMAN presiding. The District-Attorney, aided by Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, W. W. MCFALANE, Hon. H. BOARDMAN SMITH and JNO. MURDOCK, appeared for the people, and E. P. HART, S. B. T

THE GAS MONOPOLIES.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Assembly Committee — Complaints of Consumers—Exorbitant Charges.

The Committee of the Assembly appointed for the purpose of investigating the quality of the gas manufactured in this City, reassembled at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday, and continued their examination of witnesses.

Valentine J. Hall, examined by the Chairman, said: I am Secretary of the Brooklyn Gas Company; we are operating on a charter of 1816, which has since been amended; it does not limit us to any price or any quality of gas; it is to our interest to furnish good gas; we have no regular time to pay dividends; when we have money on hand that we can't use and think that the stockholders ought to have it, we declare a dividend; for the past five years the dividends have averaged about 17 per cent.; we are continually laying mains; we have also built a large gas-holder; the last gas-holder cost $100,000; and all that were paid out of the capital stock, which is two millions; it was $250,000 at first; the par value of the stock is $25; it was sold for $240 two weeks ago; the lowest price per ton for coal is $8 50; it is sometimes as high as $16; I am not a stockholder, nor have I any interest in the profits of the Company; the value of the stock is about four millions; we charge $3 25 per thousand feet for gas; we have been charging that about six years; we commenced at $2 50, and have charged as high as $3 50; and sometimes we have charged less than the gas cost; we ask consumers to leave a deposit; we always give them two weeks' notice before the gas is cut off; the illuminating power of the gas is over fifteen candles; we have tests made of the gas daily. I think; it runs down sometimes to thirteen candles; it has run as high as eighteen or nineteen candles; the directors of the Company are H. D. Fulteon, Joseph Hoxie, Cyrus B. Smith, Arthur W. Benson, Henry K. Sheldon, James Howe, Charles E. Bill, William Hunter, Jr., Peter C. Cornell; the President is Mr. Benson; we have no surplus fund; the Citizens' Company started in that place a few years ago; some of our officers have had an understanding with that Company as to the charge of gas; it was a square fight between us; our district is as follows: we take in Atlantic-street up to Flatbush-avenue to the city line, and so toward Williamsburg; our consumers number about 1,400; we try our gas by the photometer, but do not always keep a record of the trials; the examinations are made at the works; we have the usual number of complaints; the complaints usually are that the bills are larger than they have been; we treat the complaints civilly, and explain all that we can in regard to them; when a complaint is made of a meter, we test it and change it if it is bad; there is no charge made to the consumer, except in particular cases; the complaints as a general thing are not caused by any fault of the Company; the consumers are using more than formerly, and this is the experience of all gas companies; if burners are used a long time they grow larger; I think there is a great deal in that; we charge the city so much per thousand, the same as a consumer; we put the burners on and the city gives us the time; they are four feet burners; we light about 3,000 lamps; we pay the United States tax out of the $3 25.

William B. Libby, President of the Citizens' Gaslight Company, said: Our charter dates back to 1839 or 1840; in 1851 we commenced at $2 per thousand, and raised it to $2; I will make an explanation of the matter of cost; some Companies estimate the cost of the manufacture by charging thereon the Government and municipal taxes and interest, which amount to 25 cents each; taking these items together, with the price of coal, our gas costs about $2 27; there is another item in the cost; some deduct the residuum, we do not; the cost of the gas to the consumer is $3 25; out of that the average cost is over sixteen candles; when we are using the same quality of coal right along we do not make the test as often as when we have new coal; we make our tests reasonably often; sometimes we let it go a week; there is no special record of them; my eye can tell the quality of gas as well as a photometer; the amount of gas we sold last year was 121,600,000 of feet; the capital of the Company is $1,200,000; in 1862 we commenced upon a three per cent. dividend semi-annually; we declared two years on that; then for two years we paid four per cent. semi-annually; we ran about two years on that, and since then we have paid five per cent.; our dividends are paid regularly in January and July; we have complaints from our consumers, but the complaints are peculiar; we have but one quality of gas, and where one man says his gas is good, another would say that he can't read by it; that, however, does not arise from the consumer in all instances, but arises from local contractions, whereby they do not get a sufficient supply; sometimes the pressure is put as high as 2½ inches, and sometimes it goes as low as one inch; I am a stockholder; much of our gas is cut monthly; the inspector goes round and takes the register; the amount of the previous inspection on the books is deducted, and that is the amount consumed; I think about nine per cent. of those tested would have shown a register in favor of the consumer; we send out a great deal more gas than we get paid for; the cost of each share was $25, but they have been sold as high as 150; we have had a surplus for the last of January of said test, and the works are worth more than the capital; we charge a deposit as a rule, and pay seven per cent. interest; I am a director; the rest are Wm. H. Stebbins, Jeremiah Purdy, Samuel S. Sands, Arthur W. Benson, Henry K. Sheldon, James Howe, Charles E. Bill, William Hunter, Jr., Peter C. Cornell; the President is Mr. Benson; we have no surplus fund; the Citizens' Company started in that place a few years ago; some of our officers have had an understanding with that Company as to the charge of gas; it was a square fight between us; our district is as follows: we take in Atlantic-street up to Flatbush-avenue to the city line, and so toward Williamsburg; our consumers number about 1,400; we try our gas by the photometer, but do not always keep a record of the trials; the examinations are made at the works; we have the usual number of complaints; the complaints usually are that the bills are larger than they have been; we treat the complaints civilly, and explain all that we can in regard to them; when a complaint is made of a meter, we test it and change it if it is bad; there is no charge made to the consumer, except in particular cases; the complaints as a general thing are not caused by any fault of the Company; the consumers are using more than formerly, and this is the experience of all gas companies; if burners are used a long time they grow larger; I think there is a great deal in that; we charge the city so much per thousand, the same as a consumer; we put the burners on and the city gives us the time; they are four feet burners; we light about 3,000 lamps; we pay the United States tax out of the $3 25.

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Mr. Thomas Baskett, of No. 347 Grand-street, complained of increase in his gas bills; they had increased his bills 30 per cent., although there had been no increase in the number of burners; the bill for Nov. 1, 1868, was $13 83; the bill for Nov. 1, 1867, was $24 68.

Mr. Mitchell—Are the number of burners the same?

Witness—Yes; I have had no increase.

Mr. Mitchell—And about the number of hours you burn the gas?

Witness—I burn the same number of hours; the Manhattan Gaslight Company supplies me.

Mr. Carmille Bamaux, of No. 863 Broadway, stated that from Oct. 31 to Nov. 31, 1868, his gas bill was $17 85, and for the same period in 1868 it was $23 10; from Nov. 19, 1867, to Dec. 19, 1867, it was $20 83; same period in 1868, $26 40; he closed at one o'clock every evening all the year round; he would also state that he had divided off his store and let part of it to another person, who closed that part earlier than he did his own, and yet the gas bill was higher.

Mr. Mitchell—You should get the State Inspector to examine your meter and see if you are not charged wrong.

Hon. Charles P. Daly, First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, said: I wish to state a circumstance in connection with my use of gas. In the year 1857 the house I now occupy, No. 84 Clinton-place, was undergoing repairs, and from May, when the house was finished up, I went with my family into the country. We returned some time in October. The house was completely closed during a period of about three months; no person had access there, because I had the keys; shortly after I returned, a bill was presented by the Manhattan Gas Company, charging for gas during the whole time the house was closed; I went to the office of the Company, and saw Mr. Floyd Smith, and stated the facts to him; he said there could be no mistake on the part of the Company—the gas must have been consumed without my knowledge; he said that Mr. Minturn had recently objected to charges made on the ground that his house had been closed for a year, while he was in Europe, but on examination it turned out that he had left one gas-light burning, and it had burnt the whole year, and that constituted the charge, which the Company insisted on being paid; he said that probably some such case had occurred in my house, and the gas was consumed without my knowledge; I told him that there could not be anything of the kind; however, I returned home and caused inquiry to be made; I discovered that, in fact, the workmen had shut off the gas from the street; and that when the girls returned to put the house in order and resume their work, they had to turn the gas on again from the street; it went back and told him it was impossible the gas could have been consumed; he was unwilling to admit, however, that there was any mistake on the part of the Company; finally, as they had the power of refusing to supply me with gas if I did not pay the bill, I was obliged to come to some arrangement; I insisted that the gas had never been consumed; but as Mr. Smith proposed that I should pay half the bill, I did so; this is all I know about the Gas Companies.

Mr. Mitchell—Can you recollect the sum you paid?

Judge Daly—I cannot. It was probably small in amount, as the circumstance occurred during the Summer months.

Dr. Ebenezer Knight appeared before the Committee and complained of incivility and ill-treatment on the part of the Manhattan Gas Company. They stopped his supply of gas on trifling provocation, and when he called on the President to remonstrate he was told, several times, that he was out of town.

After some further discussion the Committee adjourned their sitting until Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. They will also meet in Brooklyn the same evening at 7.

The Cyrus W. Field Medal.

The bronze medal authorized by Congress to be struck, in accordance with its resolution of March 2, 1867, in honor of CYRUS FIELD, Esq., can be seen at BROWNE & SPAULDING'S, jewelers, No. 568 Broadway. It is an exquisite specimen of workmanship, and bears this inscription: "To CYRUS W. FIELD, of New-York, for his foresight, faith and persistency in establishing telegraphic communication by means of the Atlantic Telegraph, connecting the Old with the New World." On one side of the medal is a figure of the globe, surrounded by lightning flashing in every direction. On the reverse side is a likeness of Mr. FIELD, with a hand stretched through a cloud crowning him with laurel. At either side is the ocean, with ships engaged in laying the Atlantic Cable. There is also this inscription: "Honor and fame are the reward. Indomitable perseverance and enduring faith achieved the success."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1235—Rowan vs. Browning.	1363—Roth vs. Mora.
779—Hall vs. Weddle et al.	1365—Wright vs. Smith.
1247—Pelser vs. Rhinekopf.	1367—Pierson vs. Smith et al.
1283—Landsberg vs. Sulfield et al.	
1323—Milleson vs. Corwin.	1373—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Com. F. Ins. Co.
1343—Beckett vs. Susq. and Wyoming Valley R. R. and Coal Co.	1375—Anderson vs. Anderson.
1347—Slingerland vs. Yeaton.	1377—Nat'l Park Bank vs. Ross.
1349—Carman, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1379—Brice et al. vs. Palmer et al.
1351—Robinson vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1381—Christie vs. Doggett.
1335—C. H. & J. Southard et al. vs. Lord et al.	1389—Hedges et al. vs. Dalton et al.
	1299—Townsend, Assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1130—Hughes et al. vs. Wetzel.	66—Worthington et al. Assignee, &c., vs. Imp. & Traders' Bk.
862—Barney, President, vs. Burstenbinder, Impleaded.	1018—Stewart vs. White et al.
540—Virtue vs. Kelly.	432—Browner vs. The Mayor, &c.
1060—National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Curtis et al.	514—Kirtland vs. Northrup et al.
1022—Same vs. Same.	854—Jerome et al. vs. Allen et al.
1108—Bevins vs. Monot.	864—Stewart et al. vs. Wells, President, &c.
288—Jaudon et al. vs. Markham.	898—New-York and Hugh Revere Oil Company vs. Chambers.
792—Longfellow et al. vs. Devoe et al.	160—Merwin et al. vs. American Express Company.
1298—Pike et al. vs. Farrer.	951—Hushfield et al. vs. Levy et al.
929—Dodge vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	
1000—Hicks et al. vs. Frank.	

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
657—Reed vs. Cummings.	1215—Macdona vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
947—Holdway vs. Carleton.	617—Norton vs. Egerton.
1084—Poillon vs. Shute.	1249—Decker vs. Son.
1221—Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al.	929—Sellers vs. Peel.
903—Sackets et al. vs. Sandborn.	683—Pope vs. Bank of Albion et al.
183—Doty vs. Silea.	680—Bataille et al. vs. Howe et al.
202—Webster vs. Racket et al.	893—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.
538—Morane, Pres't, vs. Ferris.	340—Wood vs. Leberta.
353—Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.	78—Butterfield vs. Chi. and Cin. R. R. Co.
536—Tallman vs. Wright et al.	540¼—Cochran vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Sixth-av. R. R. Co. vs. Hoffman, Mayor, &c.	15½—Moffatt vs. Caldwell et al.
	27—Salisbury vs. Hamill.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
115—Butler vs. Tappen.	149—Elmore vs. E. N. Y. & Ja. Co.
135—Pistor vs. Hatfield.	150—Wrench vs. Watjen.
142—Kahn vs. Considine.	152—Gardner vs. Thompson
143—Trail vs. Miller.	153—Kehoe vs. Bryan.
145—Titus vs. Hamilton.	154—Sealtzer vs. Sealtzer.
146—Norton vs. Taylor.	155—Voorhis vs. Kiernan.
147—Dinelle vs. Parsons.	156—Lockwood vs. Farnum.
148—Sixth-av. R. R. Co. vs. McIntyre.	157—Percival vs. Gillman.
	431—Webb vs. Buckalew.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M. Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
91—In rel. app. of Bryant.	160—Barns vs. Midgley.
119—Unsell vs. Bassett.	161—Kahn vs. Considine.
144—Bedell vs. Bedell.	187—McCrum vs. Rauth.
152—In rel. Petit Quackenbos.	196—Wolf vs. Collins.
	211—Friend vs. Midas.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.

Nos.	Nos.
155—Freeman vs. Green. Call No. 225—In rel. app. Schell, Trustee.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A.M.

Nos.	Nos.
675—Bommer et al. vs. Dunbar.	365—Crawford vs. Welch, Sr.
575—Ranch vs. Lyons.	769—Gray vs. Heller.
421—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	771—Barrett, Adm'x. vs. Singer Mf'g. Co.
423—Schleestein vs. Steinhard.	773—McGrath vs. Bell.
701—Flynn vs. Miner et al.	779—Prentice vs. Richards.
281—Mahan et al. vs. Marshall Pat. M. R. Co.	781—Thomas vs. Pinckney.
380½—Chapman vs. Thompson.	783—Elb vs. McLaughlin.

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
384—Escuriaga vs. Kramer et al.	224—Tolano vs. National Steam Navigation Co.
476—DeWolf vs. Crandall et al.	618—Bergand et al vs. Lowenberg.
823—Am. Imp'd Gaslight Company vs. Parker et al.	722—Howell vs. Schnepel et al.
126—Mathews vs. Spaulding.	576—Godfrey vs. Thompson
806—Douglass et al. vs. Schell.	792—Arnoux vs. Haight et al.
882—Guth vs. Smith.	796—Raible vs. Atkinson et al.
888—Hay vs. Douglas.	668—Hufnagel vs. Cistaler.
	892—Gallagher vs. Preston.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
172—Pierce vs. Poole.	302—Brady vs. Butterly et al.
288—Garretson vs. Selover et al.	557—Schanck et al. vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.
508—Smith vs. Hayden.	558—Lord, &c., vs. Dean, &c.
525—Tobey vs. Lower Hudson Stm'b't. Co.	424—Strong vs. Schroeder.
532—Smyth vs. Pleutony.	472—Paris et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
426—Koenig vs. Banzer.	507—Green vs. St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.
432—Carroll vs. Maynard.	
431—Sykes vs. Leonard.	
497—O'Donnell vs. Atlantic C'st M. S. S. Co.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
276—Jacobs vs. Atlantic Navigation Co.	562—Same vs. Same.
156—Lewis, &c., vs. Woods, &c.	162—Rose vs. Solomon, &c.
385—Lienau et al. vs. Dinsmore, &c.	415—Galloway vs. Housman, &c.
189—Morris vs. Epstein, &c.	791—Konig vs. Sieger.
926—O'Brien vs. Prov't Fd and Life Ins. Co.	517—Rowe vs. Tower.
562—Elding Woolen Co. vs. Martin.	250—Cremmell vs. The Mayor, &c.
561—Central National Bk. vs. Woods.	567—Walker et al. vs. Fulton et al.
	568—Holthausen vs. Pondia.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1358—Lightstone vs. McKenna.	2001—Garretson vs. Grif fon.
1358—Smith vs. Hunting.	2002—Rivers vs. Bailey.
1953—Kidd vs. Hillyer.	2003—Waters vs. Myers.
1870—Travy vs. Wood.	2004—McCullen vs. Fine.
1853—Thurston vs. Spencer.	2005—Wheeler vs. Wing.
—Green vs. Burk.	2006—Meers vs. Gurdet.
1876—Staehlen vs. Koppe.	2007—Bush vs. Fischer.
1923—Kelly vs. Langley.	2008—Boorsem vs. Fox.
1924—Sarasohn vs. Hoffman.	2009—Cox vs. Bozman.
1965—Lofer vs. Bischoff.	2010—Tarsy vs. Underneid.
1906—Clark vs. Morris.	2011—Cox vs. Davis.
1967—Bashe vs. Riecken-berg.	2012—Harrison vs. Claflin.
1998—Irwin vs. Vose.	2014—Day vs. Samuels.
1999—Reilly vs. Candler.	2015—Duffy vs. Maurice.
2000—Clark vs. Smith.	2016—Husband vs. Milkauk.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. John J. McCarty; aiding a prisoner to escape.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Walter Scott Wells, alias Alfred Long, alias Moore; having burglars' tools.	3—The People vs. Edwin R. Lee; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Robert Tillman; homicide.	4—The People vs. Robert Shearer; burglary.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—MARCH 9.

21—Johnson vs. Whipple.	32—Boden vs. Robinson.
22—Firth vs. Hurley.	33—Mallory vs. Trav. Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.
23—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.	34—Fuller vs. Brown.
24—Cook vs. Pulmer.	35—Connerston vs. McHenry.
25—Walden vs. Peters.	
26—Wallace vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Co.	36—Ferguson vs. Willard Manufacturing Co.
27—Michel vs. Broadway Railroad Co.	37—Sinning vs. Nehrbos.
28—Percy vs. Pike.	38—Pomeroy vs. Desonslawy.
29—Hagerty vs. Campbell	39—Quackenbush vs. Smith
30—Hanna vs. Davis.	40—Read vs. Jones.
31—Sanford vs. Platt.	

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN—MARCH 9.

Nos.	Nos.
69—Nehring vs. Campbell.	95—Vaupel vs. Meyer.
78—Buschman vs. Miller.	96—Dowling vs. Arentsberg.
79—Buschman vs. Mrs. Miller.	97—Tompert vs. McCann.
81—Riker vs. Everard.	98—Hewson vs. Union Gas Stove Co.
84—Hamilton vs. Quitzow.	99—Knaebel vs. Elias.
89—Fogerty vs. Winslow.	100—Elliott vs. Arensberg.
90—Fr. Gutting vs. Schreiner.	101—Kain vs. Lyman.
91—B. Gutting vs. Schreiner.	104—Smith vs. Arensberg.
92—Rippler vs. Rippler.	105—Herzog vs. Bailly.
94—Gerdts vs. Haack.	106—Israel vs. Brown.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

BOUNTY FRAUD.

United States vs. J. Nelson Lucky.—On account of the absence of witnesses the case was postponed for a week.

SENDING OBSCENE PICTURES BY MAIL.

United States vs. Calvin Willis—The prisoner was charged as above. Detective Gayler had written to him under the assumed name of Van Tyl, from Ridgewood, and received in answer an obscene letter. Willis' establishment, No. 52 John-street, was then seized and a number of obscene books and pictures found there. The only testimony received yesterday was that of the Postmaster who delivered the letter to Gayler and saw it opened.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 8.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE FINALE OF THE EXPRESS LITIGATION—AN EXPOSURE.

The case of Harris *vs.* the Consolidated or American Merchants' Union Express Company and others came on yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, the motions being for an injunction, a receiver, &c.

Mr. John N. Harrill, Clarence A. Seward and Judge Strong for the plaintiff.

Judges Comstock, Porter and Van Vorst, and Messrs. Sewell and Pierce for the defendants.

After the papers were read and the case opened on the part of the plaintiff, Judge Porter, for the defendants, read the following affidavit, made by the plaintiff himself, upon the reading of which the Court said that under the facts disclosed there seemed to be no ground for the motions to stand upress them, but on request of Messrs. Burrill & Co., time was given them for consideration until Friday the 12th inst.

Charles B. Harris vs. Elmore L. Rose, President of the Merchants' Union Express Company, et als.—City and County of New-York, ss.: Charles R. Harris, late of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania, being duly sworn deposes and says, that prior to the consolidation of the Merchants' Union Express Company with the American Express Company, he was agent of said first-named Company at Erie aforesaid, but lost his said employment at the time and in consequence of said consolidation; that on or about the 16th day of February last, being in the City of New-York, he was introduced to Charles S. Joslyn, who is a brother of O. W. Joslyn, a stock-broker and dealer in Broadstreet, New-York; that said Charles S. Joslyn, on being informed that deponent was an original stockholder in the Merchants' Union Express Company, asked deponent if he would be willing to commence a suit to break up the consolidation of said Companies, provided it was made an object for deponent, and provided it would pay deponent to do so; that deponent replied he thought he would; and it was then arranged that deponent should go to the office of O. W. Joslyn the next day for the purpose of seeing about the commencement of such a suit; that in the same conversation the said Charles S. Joslyn remarked that deponent was the person they had been looking for to commence such a suit, and that they had been looking for two days to find an original stockholder who had not signed a consent to such consolidation, and who would institute such suits; deponent further says that he accordingly went to the office of O. W. Joslyn the next day, and was introduced to him by said Charles S. Joslyn; that he (deponent) went into the back room of the office of said O. W. Joslyn and negotiated with him concerning the commencement of a suit for the purposes aforesaid; that said O. W. Joslyn asked if deponent was willing to go in with him and others to break up the consolidation; deponent replied he would if it was made an object; deponent was the owner of twenty shares of stock in the said Merchants' Union Express Company; the said O.W. Joslyn said he would advance deponent some money on the said twenty shares of stock which were then worth, in market, about $340, for the purpose of being converted into the consolidated stock, but of little or no value for any other purpose, and that said O. W. Joslyn, in the course of that day, did so advance deponent the sum of $800 on said twenty shares, that deponent went with said O. W. Joslyn to the law office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, who are deponents' attorneys in this suit, but to whom he was then a total stranger, and who, as deponent is informed and believes, are also attorneys for Jas. H. McVicker in a similar suit; that deponent was introduced to them by said O. W. Joslyn, and thereupon after some conversation they began to prepare the complaint in this suit; deponent understood; that deponent and said Joslyn then returned to his (said Joslyn's) office, and negotiated further about the matter, and it was then and there agreed between them that deponent should be paid the sum of $5,000 at the successful termination of this suit, or when a receiver should be appointed; deponent being then assured by said Joslyn that a receiver would be appointed before Saturday night; and that it was also agreed that after such agreement was made deponent and said Joslyn went in the afternoon of the same day to the law office aforesaid, and deponent then and there verified the complaint in this suit; that on subsequent days deponent was frequently in at the office of said Joslyn and conversed with him about this suit and the proceedings therein; that in one of said conversations, had with said Joslyn, deponent informed said Joslyn that Clarence A. Seward, Esq., the attorney of the Adams' Express Company, was engaged in this case in the interest of that Company, and was at that time taking some examinations in this case at the office of said Burrill, Davison & Burrill, all which information this deponent believes to be true; and he further says that he frequently saw said Seward at the office of Burrill, Davison & Burrill; deponent is also informed and believes that said Adams' Express Company is indebted to the said Merchants' Union Express Company in the sum of $150,000 and over, but disputes the said claim, and that said Adams Express Company has also certain disputes and controversies with the consolidated or American-Merchants' Union Express Company, respecting their lines of business; deponent is also informed that said O. W. Joslyn has had very extensive business relations with the said Adams Express Company, and is indebted to that Company in a large sum of money; deponent further says that on one occasion during this present week he said to said Joslyn at his office that he, deponent, thought as insanmuch as his motion was granted in this case, he ought to have an advance of $1,000; that said Joslyn said he was going to the Adams Express Office, and would see about it, and he asked deponent to call again at half-past three that day; that deponent did so call at 12 o'clock, when Joslyn said he had seen some of the parties and would give a definite answer at 1 o'clock; that he was going to the office of Judge Strong, who, as deponent is informed and believes, is counsel for and counsel of one James A. Blatchford in a again similar to this; that deponent went again to said Joslyn's office at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Joslyn said it would be all right; that deponent had asked for an advance of money because he talked of leaving the City to get employment in Cincinnati or elsewhere; it was then generally agreed between deponent and said Joslyn that deponent should have a salary at the rate of $2,500 a year and his expenses, so long as this suit was pending, besides the said sum of $5,000, when a receiver should be appointed; that on several occasions said Joslyn spoke to him about getting a place for him in the Adams Express office, and said he could and would do so; that on one occasion, when in the office of said Joslyn, John Hoey, a Superintendent in the Adams Express Company, came in and talked with said Joslyn in reference to this and other similar litigations, as said Joslyn informed deponent immediately afterward; he said Joslyn also told deponent that this suit would be very expensive; that they, meaning himself and other parties, have paid out or would have to pay $10,000 to the lawyers at the first commencement, or or, as he expressed it, "At the first pop." And deponent says that on more than one occasion, in conversation with said Joslyn, he told deponent that he, Joslyn, must not get in a situation whereby Joslyn could not settle this litigation. This deponent further says that he has no interest in this suit; that no stockholder has united with him in the same; that the suit was brought at the instigation and in the interest of other parties; and especially, as he believes, in the interest of the Adams Express Company, and persons who are dealers and speculators in stocks; that he verified the complaint in this case without personal knowledge of the statements therein contained; that he did so on representations made to him, very many of which he has since become satisfied are untrue. And this deponent hereby admits on his oath that he has no legal or equitable cause of action against any of the defendants in this case, but has such legal and equitable cause to prosecute his petition in a certain other suit in this Court, in which James P. Haskin is plaintiff, and Elmore P. Ross, President of the Merchants' Union Express Company, is defendant.

CHARLES B. HARRIS.

Subscribed and sworn to, this 5th day of March, 1869, before me, by Charles B. Harris, who is personally known to me.

SYLVESTR LAY, Notary Public, New-York.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT — PART I. — MARCH 8.

Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

A RUN-OVER ACCIDENT—ACTION AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Daniel Sweeney vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—On the 22d of January, 1867, a pair of horses attached to a truck, owned by the defendants, and driven by one of their agents, broke from their fastenings at the railroad depot in Thirtieth-street. The team took to the sidewalk soon after releasing themselves, and the result was that the plaintiff, while walking along, was struck by the pole of the truck, knocked down and run over. For the injuries thus sustained he claims to recover the amount of $2,500. The trial occupied the attention of the Court two days. The jury, not having agreed at the hour of adjournment, were directed to bring a sealed verdict on Tuesday morning.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Hatch and Hinsdale; for defendants, Mr. Frank Loomis.

A HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

James A. Patterson vs. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company.—This action was brought to recover the amount of certain coupons issued by the defendants. The defence was that between the North and the South having been commenced at about the time the coupons became due, and there being no commercial transactions between the two sections, the defendants could not have paid them if they would; and that now the statute of limitations applies. The statute of this State, and also of Virginia, and of the United States, were cited in support of this theory.

The plaintiff having proved his case, some discussion ensued between counsel, at the conclusion of which the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $20,616 75, to which was added an allowance of 2½ per cent. by way of costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. Whitehead; for defendants, Mr. J. C. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

The March term of the Court commenced yesterday. The first twenty cases on the General Calendar were called, but no counsel responding, the Court adjourned till to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 8.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and a Jury.

LOST BONDS.

Henry T. Romertze vs. The East River National Bank.—In May, 1865, plaintiff claims to have deposited with defendants for safe keeping United States Government bonds of the value of $12,000. These bonds he claims never to have been returned to him, and seeks damages for their detention in the sum of $22,000, with interest and costs. Defendants admit the deposit with them by plaintiff of certain packages said to contain securities, of the value of which they have no knowledge; that all such packages were kept carefully and without remuneration, and returned to plaintiff. Plaintiff was examined in his own behalf, and cross-examined at great length by Mr. Fullerton with a view to show that the bonds had been deposited, with the bank had been returned to him, and that he (plaintiff) must be laboring under some mental aberration in reference to the matter.

The President of the Bank testified on the part of the defence, that the packages had been returned to plaintiff eight months before he made the last demand for them, and that he regarded his demands as the result of a disordered mind.

The case is still on.

Mr. Cooke for plaintiff; Mr. Fullerton for defendants.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Gilbert.

GRAND JURY.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for March, was organized yesterday. The following-named gentlemen were sworn in Grand Jurors: A. A. Low, foreman; John Loughlin, Geo. T. Barnard, Garrett Baldwin, Wm. Wise, Chas. H. Brown, Stephen B. Cox, Sylvester Ross, David Harris, J. W. Frothingham, R. Gould, Jr., Jesse M. Polk, Theodore G. Wallace, Robert McCoy and Anson Ferguson. They retired under the usual instructions as to their duties.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 8.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

DISCRIMINATION BY COMMON CARRIERS AGAINST COLOR.

Louisa M. Jacobs vs. The Atlantic Navigation Company.—This is an action for $5,000 damages, and is one of two actions brought by plaintiff and her mother against the defendants, for having been expelled from on board the steamship *Leo* in the City of Savannah. The plaintiffs are both colored, and the daughter so nearly white and with features so regular as to be hardly distinguishable as having negro blood. She was sent South as a teacher by the Society of Friends, and in July, 1866, desiring to come to New-York, took a first-class passage for herself and mother without her color being recognized by the agent of the Company. They went on board and the colored steward assisted in assigning to them a stateroom and placing their baggage therein. About half an hour before the departure of the steamer, the true state of the case having been discovered, the white cabin passengers raised considerable excitement on board, and many took their baggage and prepared to leave. At this point Mr. Cohen, the agent of the Company, was sent for, and offered plaintiff and her mother their choice, either to accept the difference in fare and take a second cabin passage, or leave the ship. They chose the latter, and had their baggage put ashore. Here the whole amount of their passage money was tendered them, which was refused, and after about ten days' delay they secured passage North in another vessel.

Proof being offered on the part of the defence of the prejudice plaintiff and her mother existed then and previously to the admission of colored persons indiscriminately with white as passengers on steamers between New-York and Savannah, thereby laying a foundation for the regulation under which they were excluded, counsel for plaintiff objected to its admission, and the Court in overruling the objection said that the question would be "whether the regulation, under all the circumstances, was or was not a reasonable."

ALSO: Judge DALY being compelled to appear before the Legislative Investigation Committee, and the witness on the stand being compelled to leave for Baltimore to-night, it was agreed between counsel that the cross-examination might be continued in the absence of the

at $11@16 for Plain Mess, $12@18 50 for Extra Mess, and $8@11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull, including New Prime Mess at $20@22; Indian Mess at $30@35 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue very quiet at $22@32 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in less demand but firm in price We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.....50@53
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.....46@48
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.....44@47
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.....42@46
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.....42@45
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.....46@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.....43@45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.....45@48
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.....42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.....42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.....40@43
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.....33@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.....32@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.....28@30
Common Western, ₱ lb.....25@27
Western Rolls, ₱ lb.....29@35

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.....22 @23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.....20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb...21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.....19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese.....10 @15

Of the stock of Provisions in Milwaukee on the 3d inst., Messrs. GEO. P. JONES & CO. give the following report: Stocks—Thin Mess and Mess Pork, 10,546 bbls.; Clear, 1,100 bbls.; Prime Mess, 471 bbls.; Extra Prime, 2,607 bbls.; Rumps, 260 bbls.; Hams, 1,467 bbls.; Lard, 1,122 tcs.; Bulk Shoulders, 426,276 lbs.; Short Middles, 131,767 lbs.; Rough Sides, 645,000 lbs.

RICE—Has been inactive at former prices.

SUGARS—Have been slow of sale and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12¾c.@14¾c., and 700 boxes Havana, part at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are very quiet and depressed at 15¾c.@18¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@11¼c.; also 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18¾c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 10¼c.@14¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in light demand and quoted about nominal in price at from 95c.@97c., free, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted lower, on a moderate movement. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 45,000 bushels Wheat at 3d.@3¼d. ₱ bushel; 800 bags Quercitron Bark at 25c.; 120 tcs. Tobacco at 25s. ₱ ton; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ₱ hhd.; and 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms, ₱ ton.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 78 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAPES SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME AND GUANO CO., 181 WATER-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the above Company for the election of Trustees will be held at their office, as above, on the 17th day of March, instant, at 3¼ o'clock P. M.

By order, FRED'K A. BARTLETT, Secretary.
NEW YORK, March 6, 1869.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by W. A. GILBERT, No. 25 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. **16** AND **18** NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, 67.	112¾	112¾
Coupon, 1881.....	116	116¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	112¾	112¾
5-20 Regis., 1862..	113	113¾	10-40 Regist'd..	103¾	104¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	118½	118¾	10-40 Coupon....	105¼	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	114¼	114¾	Gold.....	131¾	131¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	116¾	116¾	U. S. Cur. Fac.	101½	102
5-20 Coupon, '65, new.....	112¾	112¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT
St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE GUARANTEED BY
The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company,
The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company,
The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company,
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for sale by
LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 39 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the American Umbrella Frame Company will be held on the 31st day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 179 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, for the purpose of extending its business so as to embrace the manufacture and sale of hoop skirts, corsets, corset clasps, skirt materials, and articles of like general character, and the manufacture, buying and selling of the machinery and articles connected with or appertaining to that general branch of business, and for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Trustees in disposing of the one hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock, authorized to be issued by vote of the stockholders on Feb. 15, 1869, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before such meeting.

A. STEWART BLACK,
HERMAN T. MEYER,
AARON JACOBS,
DUDLEY M. FERGUSON,
L. A. GUNST,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 350, 486, 35, 348, 82, 579, 228, 424, 410, 252, 191, 85, 560, 188, 228, 436, 201, 356, 360, 446, 416 and 154, for one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest hereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. DILLON ONDERDONK, No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special election of three Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, on the 22d day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours. Books will be closed March 9 until March 22, both inclusive.

WM. MEICKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURG, Feb. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for four years, in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years. Southern securities wanted.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 16th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF shareholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE CIRculating notes of the National Bank of the Metropolis, of Washington, D. C., will be redeemed at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the First National Bank, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 106 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

TIMOTHY Y. BROWN, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Combination Silver Mining Company, on business of the utmost importance, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 10th of March, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOSEPH M. BROWN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF shareholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 4 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—STUYVESANT INsurance COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-four Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing annual election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.

MARCH 1, 1869. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. **396** and **398** CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON **$5** TO **$5,000,**
ASSETS, **$5,836,736 53.**

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 12, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 47.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Macon and Western Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road since Dec. 1, 1868, of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after March 15, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 23 to March 15, 1869.

Dividend payable to shareholders registered in the New-York Agency at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. MILO S. FREEMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INsurance COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. payable on demand, and free of Government tax.

This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.
MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Stoves, Pipes and Fixtures for warming the new school building on 9th-st., near Avenue C.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
EDWARD MICHLING,
ARMOURC. ANDERSON,
R. J. O'SULLIVAN, M. D.,
Board of Trustees, Eleventh Ward.
Dated MARCH 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
GOVERNMENT HARBOR WORK AT OSWEGO, N. Y., UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 91 PEARL-ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering material for and doing the work of building the new United States four hundred feet pier running northerly from the Light-house at Oswego, N. Y., will be received at this office, addressed to the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 24th day of March, 1869.

MATERIALS REQUIRED.
CLASS A.

65,797 lbs. wrought iron material, or as much as may be required, assorted in three items, viz.: Item 1. Drift bolts. Item 2. Screw and washer bolts. Item 3. Spikes. Each item to be bid and paid for by the pound.

LABOR TO BE PERFORMED.
CLASS B.

Item 1. 41,288 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, crib framing, planking, bolting, &c., (below-water work,) to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot.

Item 2. 24,830 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, framing, planking, bolting, &c., in superstructure, to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot.

Item 3. 1,627 cords, (128 cubic feet,) or as much as may be required, of stone, to be furnished and put in the work; to be bid and paid for by the cord.

Item 4. Removal of material (soft deposits, bowlders, old timber, and other rubbish) necessary in forming junction with old structure, and preparing foundation areas for cribs; to be bid and paid for by the cubic yard.

All the above to be let by class.

Bids for items of a class without covering all the items of a class will be rejected.

A guaranty by two persons or parties must accompany each bid, that the bid, if accepted, be made good; and the sufficiency of the guarantors must be certified by a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or other officer of the United States Government, or responsible person known to the Department.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract will be executed in each case in sums to be fixed by the undersigned, and no bondsman will be accepted whose sufficiency is not proven to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

Contracts to be signed and bonds executed at 12 M., April 1, 1869.

Iron to be all delivered and labor commenced by the 1st of May, 1869.

Pier to be finished by the 1st of December, 1869.

All further necessary information may be obtained as to class B by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. until the 23d day of March, 1869; and as to class A, either by personal application, or by mail for a copy of the specifications.

Bids and guaranties must be submitted on blanks furnished from this office on application; and each bidder must submit with the bid the names of the two bondsmen he intends to use, with evidence, satisfactory to the undersigned, of their sufficiency.

M. D. MCALISTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until March 16, 1869, at 10 o'clock, for furnishing one set of electrotype pages of the ILLUSTRATIONS OF MACHINERY, &c., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1869, with the name of the patentee and the character of the patent on each illustration, or for otherwise furnishing the illustrations for that report.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness. The work is to be delivered at this Office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Congressional Printer.

The Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing would prefer to have the work equal to the illustrations for the Patent Office Reports of 1867, in accordance with the standard heretofore adopted by them, and they invite proposals for that quality of work, but a desire to reduce the expense of this branch of the public printing prompts them to also invite proposals for electrotype plates of inferior style of workmanship; and also for furnishing the illustrations by engraving, lithography or any other process.

The awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder *upon the interest of the Government*, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, who reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

Bidders must procure from the Congressional Printer drawings of illustrations sufficient in number to form a page, and must accompany their bids with a specimen of their work, with a sworn statement that it was made by the establishment of that bidder, and that he possesses the necessary facilities for the prompt and proper execution of the work. If the bid is for supplying electrotype-plate pages, one of those pages must be furnished, that it may be subjected to practical test.

Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design, (as is sometimes the case,) the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security, to the approval of a United States district or district attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will execute the work in accordance with the proposal.

The number of illustrations will be about the same as in the last published volume.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Blank forms will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform precisely therewith.

Proposals will be addressed as follows: "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, U. S. Senate; Hon. A. B. Laflin, House of Representatives; or the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school building on the north side on West 61st-st., near Broadway. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON,
WILSON SMALL,
RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
BENJAMIN B. MERRILL,
Committee on Normal Schools.
Dated MARCH 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR CONDENSED MILK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for supplying to the several institutions under their charge condensed milk of the best quality, for one year commencing on the 1st of April next.

Parties proposing for the above will submit samples for examination, and the milk selected will be the standard for future delivery.

Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the Board reserves the right to reject all offers not deemed advantageous to the Department.

Further information may be obtained on application at their office. JOSHUA PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Stoves, Pipes and Fixtures required for warming the new school building on the north side of West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA,
Committee on Colored Schools.
DATED March 3, 1869.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FAMILIES REQUIRING ANY description of sewing, can have it done on reasonable terms; ladies' and children's dresses made in the neatest and quickest manner; has no objection to go into families by the day or week. Call all the week at No. 268 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, &c.; or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 101 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or, waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 112 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 158 West 31st-st., room No. 6, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family, as perfect waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan widow woman to do general housework in a small private family, or to take care of a baby and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; is a first-class baker; no objection to the country; has City reference. Apply at No. 148 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 423 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or do housework of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., on first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as thorough cook; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; has five years' reference. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at her late employer's, 146 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist with the children; the best of City reference. Call at 25 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, &c.; or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 101 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or, waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 112 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 158 West 31st-st., room No. 6, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family, as perfect waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan widow woman to do general housework in a small private family, or to take care of a baby and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; is a first-class baker; no objection to the country; has City reference. Apply at No. 148 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 423 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or do housework of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., on first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as thorough cook; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; has five years' reference. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at her late employer's, 146 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist with the children; the best of City reference. Call at 25 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person as seamstress, or would wait on a lady; can cut and fit dresses; understands hair-dressing; or would assist with chamberwork; no objections to the country; has City and country recommendations. Can be seen until suited at No. 144 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some washing at her own house; has fourteen years' experience in the same house; understands fine washing and fluting; would work by the month or season; would go out two days of the week; the best City reference. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st., Room 13.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has lived with the first families in New-York; the best of references will be given. Call at or address No. 352 3d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to take care of grown children; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid by a superior English woman; is a first-class hair dresser and Spanish hairdresser, in different styles; is a thorough dressmaker; does up fine linens; will travel; seen for two days. Call at No. 100 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTworthy young woman, as cook in a private family; understands soups and meats, and is an excellent bread baker; good reference. Call or address No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children and operate, assist in chamberwork, and go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 203 west 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid, or would be willing to assist with the washing if required. Inquire for two days at her present employer's, No. 19 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, who can take the place of a man waiter, a situation; understands the care of silver, glass, &c.; good City references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY, at BOOKHAM'S No. 329 4th-av., situations for a number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, lady's maids, nurses, housekeepers, &c., for hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant cook, who is willing to assist with the washing, or would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would wait on a lady or take care of children; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 308 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as plain cook, or would be willing to do the work in a small family. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 331 East 1.th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; competent to take the charge of children or a baby; no objection to go to the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family as waitress, or chambermaid, or would take care of children and sew; has excellent references. Call or address No. 325 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG family's best City reference given. Apply at No. 35 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at the dry goods store, No. 573 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as chambermaid and seamstress, by a most competent English Protestant; no washing. Call or address No. 180 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a flow of good, healthy milk. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 57th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 339 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at 158 West 31st-st., Room No. 7, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call at No. 151 East 22d-st., second floor, near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework, cooking, washing and ironing. Address C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN AT HER OWN home, gentlemen's or family washing. Call or address Mrs. LOONEY, No. 433 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A COMPETENT OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine will take family sewing home or go out by the day or week. Apply to Miss LEWIS, No. 113 West 18th-st., rear.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

FRENCH LAUNDRESS WOULD like to have a family's fine washing and fluting at her own home; can do shirts beautiful; the best of City reference. Mrs. VERMEIRE, No. 226 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; is not afraid to work; would take charge of a small place; good reference. Address, for two days,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and Mrs. Jennings.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Mr. Brougham and Miss Kimball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Marlowe.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
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Notice.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Rome, dated yesterday, pronounces the report of the Pope's death to be a false one.

In the English House of Commons yesterday, Mr. CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Government contemplates reducing the naval estimates by a million pounds.

In the Spanish Constituent Cortes yesterday, Generals SERRANO and PRIM both said they were in favor of pardoning all persons condemned for violations of the Press laws.

An incendiary fire occurred on Sunday in the Spanish Royal Barracks at Madrid.

CUBA.

Official Government dispatches have been made public giving details of the progress of General LESCA toward Puerto Principe, in which it is announced that several heavy engagements had taken place. According to these reports LESCA had found the insurgents to the number of 4,000, strongly entrenched on the Sierra de Cubitas, when a fierce assault was made with success to the Government forces. Supplies are being forwarded to General LESCA'S command, who were in excellent spirits. The force under QUESADA is estimated at not over 1,000 men.

MEXICO.

Recent advices from Vera Cruz, *vid* cable from Havana, are interesting. General ALATONE, in command of the national troops, had quite a sharp engagement with the rebels under General NEGRETE, whom he encountered at Tlascala. The rebels were routed with severe loss, one of their Generals (MALO) being among the killed. Colonel PRIETO, an adherent of NEGRETE, had been captured near Vera Cruz and shot. The Mexican Government is sanguine of speedily crushing the revolt. The insurgents at Merida, Yucatan, had been dispersed, and their ringleaders all shot. The United States Minister had had frequent interviews with President JUAREZ on questions of importance. Considerable political agitation still exists in the capital.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Messrs. HOWE and CAMERON made personal explanations relative to the speeches given as theirs in the *World* during the consideration of the new Cabinet. They both pronounced the report as utterly false. The Standing Committees were then announced by the Vice-President. The bill granting a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN received brief discussion, and was finally referred to the appropriate Committee by a vote of 31 to 27. A joint resolution ordering the return to the States of interest and discount on moneys borrowed to equip troops for service, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. An election for Chaplain was then had, resulting on the second ballot in the selection of Rev. Dr. NEWMAN. The Senate then adjourned.

The House held no session yesterday.

GENERAL.

The difficulty between the Kansas settlers, the Cherokee Indians and the Railroad Company, concerning the neutral lands in that State is being satisfactorily adjusted. The settlers are paying for their claims at the rates fixed by a Government Commissioner. A delegation is now on the way to Washington to secure the Senate's ratification of a treaty made by Commissioner TAYLOR with the Osage Indians in Kansas, by which 800,000 acres of land are ceded to a certain railroad company.

A delegation from the New-York Firemen's Association arrived yesterday at Fishkill, N. Y., and are the guests of the local Fire Department. A banquet was given them last evening at the United States Hotel, and the delegation propose to visit Poughkeepsie to-day.

The pardon issued by ex-President JOHNSON for MARTIN, the defaulting Cashier of the Boston Hide and Leather Bank, was revoked on Saturday by President GRANT. Before the United States Marshal received the notification of the fact he had placed the coveted document in the convict's hands.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, accompanied by Judge GOODRICH, of Minnesota, arrived at Auburn on Sunday.

Advices from Wyoming Territory state that the Pacific Railroad is still blockaded with the snow west of Cooper's Lake, though trains will soon push through.

The New-Foundland Legislature on Saturday adopted resolutions in favor of confederation by a large majority.

Governor HOFFMAN has vetoed the bill entitled an act to provide for filling vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace in Lewis County, passed in the Senate Feb. 16. The Governor takes the ground that the existing laws are quite sufficient, and preclude all necessity for renewed legislation.

GEORGE MORGAN, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Poughkeepsie, has been elected by a majority of ninety-eight over SLEE. The Republicans have a majority of one in the Board of Supervisors.

Schooner *Tillie E.*, from New-York for Baltimore, has put into Fortress Monroe in distress, caused by the gale on Saturday.

The Virginia State Convention meets to-day at Petersburg. The struggle on the nomination for Governor is expected to be a severe one.

The Georgia Legislature yesterday passed a General Educational bill.

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, last night signed the death-warrants of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., for the murder of Mrs. MARY E. HILL, and GEROLD EATON for the murder of TIMOTHY HEENAN. These men will be executed on the 8th of April.

JOHN MADNER, book-keeper for A. O. SHEPARD & Co., of Waterford, has been detected in embezzling $7,000 from the firm. He had bought a mill in Canada, and had the embezzled money on deposit in a Canada bank to pay for it. He owned up, and made restitution.

ALEXANDER FULTON has offered to present the State of Delaware three acres of land in the town of Dover, on the condition that a new State House shall be erected thereon. He also offers to plant all necessary trees gratuitously.

The Educational Committee of the Rhode Island House of Representatives has reported a resolution appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of an experimental garden or farm for Brown University, together with such buildings and apparatus as may be necessary, on condition that an equal sum of $10,000 shall be raised by subscription on or before the 1st of October of the present year, and that the University shall appropriate $5,000.

LOUISA M. JACOBS, an octoroon, has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against a New-York and Savannah steamship company for having refused her a passage northward on board one of their vessels, after having purchased a first-class ticket. She lays her damages at $5,000, and her mother claims $5,000 more. The trial commenced yesterday; it is not yet concluded.

A delegation from the Workingmen's Union called on the Mayor yesterday and requested him to assist them in compelling the City printers to accede to the scale of prices adopted by the Printers' Union. The Mayor said he would endeavor to bring about an interview between the delegation and the Common Council.

A meeting of the victims of the claim agent, J. B. HERMAN, was held at No. 113 Bowery last evening. It was resolved to lay the matter before General GRANT.

Mr. D. R. LOCKE, author of the "Petroleum V. Nasby" letters, lectured last night to a good audience at the Cooper Institute upon "Cussed be Canaan." The lecture was well received and humorous.

The Five Points House of Industry gave a school exhibition yesterday, with 350 children present. Many visitors were there, and the exercises consisted of a series of songs, dialogues, humorous speeches and calisthenics, under the direction of Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY, the Superintendent. A number of Chinese adults belonging to an evening school of the institution also displayed their progress in reading.

Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN opened last evening a course of lectures to be delivered in behalf of Trinity Parish, Morrisania. His theme was "The Planting of the Church in England."

The Gas Investigating Committee was in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, and heard several witnesses in regard to the quality of the gas of City companies and the prices charged.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday concurred in the resolution directing the Comptroller to withhold the pay of certain Inspectors of Belgian pavement, who are said to hold their offices unlawfully. The Mayor vetoed the resolution designating the *News* and the *Press* as corporation papers.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen having no quorum yesterday, adjourned to Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

Cotton was less active but quoted firm yesterday. Breadstuffs were in rather better request, and generally stronger in price. Provisions were quiet; Pork easier; Lard a shade dearer; Groceries dull. Freights again lower.

The prices of beef cattle are maintained at satisfactory rates for sellers. The best cattle were selling yesterday at 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. Common to fair beeves were sold at 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. Then, sales were made at all intermediate prices between 9c.@17c. ℔ lb. A few extras were reported at over 17c. ℔ lb. Sheep find a ready market at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the best droves. Very few were sold for over 8c. ℔ lb.; and hundreds were sold at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. But good sheep that are really fit to slaughter will sell readily for 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Transactions in swine are moderate. Weighed alive, good hogs are worth about 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Common hogs sell for 10c. ℔ lb. City dressed are worth 14c.@14½c. ℔ lb., with a few sales at 14½c. ℔ lb. But common hogs sell foa 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

The Cabinet Difficulty—The Case of Mr. Stewart.

We have as yet no definite solution of the Cabinet difficulty at Washington, though the spirit shown on all sides indicates such a purpose of reaching some harmonious result as to dissipate all fears of final disagreement or of hostile feeling.

Mr. STEWART is said to have tendered his resignation of the Secretaryship to which he has been appointed; and this would be clearly the most direct and straightforward method of avoiding the difficulty into which the Administration has fallen. But it is very easy to understand why General GRANT should hesitate to accept the withdrawal from his Cabinet of a member whose aid seems so essential to the policy he has marked out for himself as is that of Mr. STEWART. General GRANT evidently intends to make his Administration a matter of practical business—to reach certain definite results by specific means, and he regards Mr. STEWART'S aid and agency as important to his success.

But nothing is more conspicuous in General GRANT'S career than the fact that he never abandons an *end*, because the *means* by which he first seeks to reach it prove inadequate or impracticable. Instead of changing his plan, he at once sets about discovering some other mode of accomplishing the same result; and if he finds that he cannot employ Mr. STEWART in the way proposed, and if Congress will not enable him to do so by whatever legislation the case may require, it is quite certain that General GRANT will make selection of another Secretary to do the work which he had expected at the hands of Mr. STEWART. Nor have we the slightest doubt that his efforts in this direction will meet with complete success.

We are not surprised that Congress hesitates to make the change in the law which the case requires. The law is one of the oldest on the statute-book. It was among the earliest enactments of the first Congress after the organization of the Government. In principle and in general policy the law is unquestionably just and wise; and there are very strong reasons why it should never lose the place on the statute book which it has held so long. It is quite true that it has never before been invoked for practical application, but this is because no occasion for it has ever before arisen. No emergency has ever before occurred in the administration of the Government, in which the aid of a man practically engaged in commercial transactions has been deemed so essential to the public good. And in view of the existing emergency, of the necessity of such a man to the country now, and the President's strong desire to have the benefit of his aid, we should be very glad if Congress would pass the act of exemption without which his aid cannot be had.

Our latest Washington dispatches state that Mr. STEWART, in order to relieve the President from all embarrassment, has signified his willingness to place all the profits of his vast business, while he remains in office, in the hands of trustees, to be devoted to charitable purposes. Legal opinion in Washington is divided in regard to the legality of this munificent proposal, the general impression being that the transfer would not relieve him of his disability. If this should be the case, and if Congress should decline to pass the act of exemption, we see no other direct means of solving the difficulty but by Mr. STEWART'S withdrawal and the selection of some other man in his place. And we presume that General GRANT will come to the same conclusion.

Agreement on an Important Point.

The popular judgment on the debt question and the question of resumption has been admirably expressed by the President. Maintain inviolate the national credit, but while respecting the rights of the creditor, let not the interests of the debtor be overlooked. Neither honor nor expediency requires that the national energies be overstrained to pay obligations in advance of their maturity. True wisdom, meanwhile, dictates the reduction of fiscal burdens, and such an acquisition of financial strength as shall by natural agencies restore specie payments. When greenbacks are as good as gold, the management of the debt will be comparatively easy; but resumption must come through the growth of trade, the development of industry and the prudent administration of financial affairs,—not from enactments conceived in the exclusive interest of the creditor class, and the operation of which would be fraught with disaster to all else.

These are the general ideas to which the President has given his sanction, and they are in harmony with the action of the House in the late session. So far as the debt is concerned they accord literally with the terms of the Public Credit bill, as reported from the final Committee of Conference. The first section, after solemnly pledging the faith of the Government to redeem its bonds with coin, sets forth this important proviso:

"But none of said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be paid or redeemed before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed, can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for redemption of United States notes in coin."

That is to say, there shall be no precipitancy in the matter of reducing the debt. To do it is a duty not to be evaded, when the country shall be in a condition to fulfill it; but it is not at present in such a condition, nor will it be until, by a gradual and natural process, the specie standard be reached. When a state of healthy business prosperity be again attained, we shall be ready to talk of paying off debt. Till then be quiet.

True, by the section we have cited, "the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable moment, for redemption of United States notes in coin." But there is in this nothing at variance with the doctrine of a gradual approach to resumption, as distinguished from those arbitrary and hurtful processes of which Senator SHERMAN'S bill is a conspicuous illustration. The best provision which can be employed is "a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditures," as a means of relieving the taxpayers and improving the condition of the country. On this essential point we believe that harmony exists between the principles which General GRANT aims at introducing into the administration of the Treasury, and the purposes to which a majority in Congress are substantially committed.

The Case of Real.

We publish in another column an appeal to the public in behalf of REAL, from his counsel. In this it is urged that inasmuch as the jury which convicted him of murder, also recommended him to mercy, thus expressing the opinion that he ought not to be hung, it would be a most unjustifiable act,—an act of equal guilt with that charged upon him,—to execute upon him the sentence of the law; and a strong protest is made against the public clamor and the alleged misrepresentations of the public Press, to which the case has given rise.

We give place to this appeal, as an act of humanity and in response to the request of REAL'S counsel. But we must add, at the same time, that we do not concur in the view of the case, or of the requirements of justice, which it presents. The jury found REAL guilty of murder,—on evidence the conclusiveness of which has not been questioned, and after a trial the fairness of which has not been disputed. The murder was aggravated by every circumstance by which the enormity of such a crime can be enhanced. It was deliberately planned,—executed after threats and in pursuance of a previously-announced purpose, upon a Police officer, and in revenge for the acts of the officer performed in pursuance of his duty, and in protection of the public peace. REAL had armed himself, and waited in hiding for the approach of his victim; and when he appeared had deliberately shot him, following up his first attack by repeated assaults, and afterward openly avowing and exulting in his crime.

Upon this state of facts the jury found him guilty of *murder*, as they could not help doing; and the Court in sentencing him to be hung simply obeyed the positive and peremptory requirement of the law. That the jury also recommended him to mercy, is important only as it may influence the action of the Governor, who alone has the power to dispense with the law in the exercise of mercy, and who must do so upon his own responsibility, and in the exercise of his own judgment as to the sufficiency of the grounds on which mercy is invoked.

What those grounds are, the jury has not seen fit to state,—and the public, therefore, is wholly without information upon the subject. For ourselves, as representing in some sense the sentiment of the public, we confess we know of no facts in the case which entitle such a recommendation to the favorable attention either of the Governor or of the public. That the murder was committed, that it was deliberate and aggravated,—perpetrated with every circumstance of atrocity and malignity,—the evidence and the verdict of the jury leave no doubt. That it is only upon some very strong grounds either of provocation to the deed, or of doubt as to the murderous intent of the culprit, that mercy should be invoked on his behalf, is evident to all. But no such grounds have been shown, nor do REAL'S counsel even pretend that any such grounds exist. They say that he behaved well while awaiting trial,—that he never sought to evade it,—that it was pressed to a conclusion with unusual haste, and that very many things have been said and done about it which facts do not warrant. All these things may be true; but they afford no shadow of reason why the sentence of the law should not be carried into execution. If there *are* any reasons why this should not be done, REAL'S counsel should lose no time in laying them before the Governor, upon whom devolves the duty of executing the laws of the State, and who alone has the power of exempting REAL from their operation.

We certainly have no purpose or wish to make use of the extraordinary excitement which has of late pervaded the public mind in regard to the prevalence of violent crime, to aggravate the guilt or increase the punishment of REAL. But the public feeling on this subject may fairly be cited as a reason why no clemency, for which substantial ground may not be found in the case itself, should be exercised on his behalf. The crime which has been so prevalent of late, would be encouraged and increased by such clemency; and it is neither just nor safe for the guardians of the public peace to do anything which would lead to such results. Every interest of society demands that now, even more than ever, crimes of violence such as REAL committed should be punished with the full rigor of the law.

The Inaugural at the South.

Those who have addressed themselves to the task of finding fault with the President profess to see in his inaugural cold comfort for the South. They complain that it gives no assurance to the Southern people of any broad and generous interest in their welfare—that it is, in fact, an echo of Republican demands and purposes, and as such must produce disappointment and pain.

Southern journals, however, which may be supposed to know somewhat of the feeling around them on the subject, entertain quite a different opinion. The Richmond *Dispatch*, for instance, referring to the message, declares that "General GRANT has uttered sentiments that are most favorable to the rapid disappearance of the sectional strife;" adding that "the first act of his Administration"—the selection of a Cabinet—indicates his superiority to mere partisanship. "We are decidedly better off than we were under Mr. JOHNSON'S Administration," is the conclusion at which the *Dispatch* arrives after dispassionately reviewing the situation according to Gen. GRANT.

Passing to Georgia, we have still more expressive approval from the Macon *Telegraph*, which pronounces the address "as conciliatory and unsectional in its tone as it well could be:"

"On the whole, we may safely congratulate the reader upon the reassuring character of this speech. The South will breathe easier and look forward to the political future with more confidence, in the hope that General GRANT means well for this section." "We may not be able to support the Fifteenth Amendment, but practically we have the Fifteenth Amendment already in force, and our objections to it are doctrinal, and make no conflict with the general ends which General GRANT proposes to accomplish through it."

The two journals from which we quote are fair representatives of the mass of the Southern Press. Steadily opposing the policy of Congress, they yet recognize the folly of resisting events; and see in the inaugural a pledge that in General GRANT fidelity to the law will not be made a pretext for harshness or proscription.

We anticipate that nothing more will now be heard of the intolerance and outrages to which Mr. JOHNSON'S course served as a perpetual encouragement. The law will be left to take its course unobstructed. "This requires security of person and property, and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice"—as the inaugural affirms. And General GRANT'S avowal of his determination to enforce the law "without prejudice, hate or sectional pride" is winning for him the respect of the Southern people.

The Whisky Frauds.

We learn from Washington that the trial of Mr. FULLERTON, indicted in this district for conspiracy to defraud an ex-revenue officer under cover of Government authority, and which was suspended by orders from Washington under the late Administration, has been ordered to proceed at once. This is a simple act of justice to all the parties concerned and ought to be especially gratifying to Mr. FULLERTON, inasmuch as it gives him the opportunity for which he declared his eager anxiety as soon as the indictment was found, to prove his innocence and to show whether he or the Government officers by whom the prosecution was carried on, were really the guilty parties.

We have received and publish in another part of this issue a very interesting correspondence between District-Attorney COURTNEY and ex-Attorney-General EVARTS on the subject of postponing this trial and concerning the grounds on which the Attorney-General felt bound to interpose in the conduct of the case. The facts stated in this correspondence are already familiar to the public; but the correspondence itself has never before been published and will be read with interest.

The Public Streets—A Step Toward a Useful Reform.

It is stated that Mayor HALL and the Street Commissioners, at their last meeting, decided that all outside show-cases and protruding signs on Broadway shall be immediately taken down. This is a step in the right direction toward reform; and if pushed with vigor and determination will, as soon as its results are seen, command universal approval.

But it ought not to be confined to "show-cases and protruding signs," but should be extended to projecting porticos, basement entrances, steps into houses, and all other forms of the abuse by which private persons obtain public property for their own use and convenience. There is no reason why a man who owns a basement, should take room for steps to enter it from the public sidewalk, any more than why every owner of a house should have stairs to its upper stories out of the space reserved for a public street. There is room enough *inside* the buildings for all such conveniences, and their owners should be required to thus provide for them all on the inside. They will not do it, as a matter of course, unless compelled by law; for then they will be obliged to furnish these conveniences at their own expense, whereas now it is done at the expense of the public.

It is only another form of the manner in which property belonging to the public, and intended for the use and accommodation of the public, is constantly seized by Corporations and individuals for their own use and profit; and every step taken toward putting an end to this gross abuse is a step in the right direction.

If the removal of the incumbrances in Broadway is carried out thoroughly and vigorously, as is said to be the purpose of the authorities, we shall see the benefits of the movement in a wider street, freer sidewalks, and the better accommodation of the public at large. And the example thus set may lead to the rescue of other portions of the public property from the individuals who have seized it for their own use, and its restoration to the use of the public for whose benefit it was designed.

The Alabama Negotiations and the British Press.

The hopeless tone in which they speak of the *Alabama* negotiations indicates that the British Press, for the most part, despair of their future regarding Brother Jonathan, possibly, as a heady, intractable, and innately perverse or "contrary" young fellow, whose very waywardness bars the hope of reasonable settlement. Even the London *Times* mournfully says, "We have done our best; we have gone to the very verge—if we have not transgressed it—of national humiliation."

But is this so? Has the British *Government* "done its best?" On the contrary, it has been in the position for several years of vexatiously delaying settlement on ten thousand pretexts and excuses. We grant that the British Press and the British public, so far as their voice has been heard in general meetings or otherwise, have mainly met the Alabama claims in the right spirit. And it is on this very ground that it has always appeared to us that, with such a national *spirit* manifest, the form of the treaty would hardly be likely to bar such a settlement as we desire. But when the British Press or public affirms that "*we* have done our best," it is fair to say that "*we*" cannot say as much of the British Government, which is the only party officially known to the actual negotiations. For over three years that Government devoted itself, not to the business of *paying*, but to that of self-exculpation.

A man owes his neighbor a debt; and, with perhaps instinctive reluctance to pay, begins to show, instead, how unjust the claim is. His neighbor resorts to other means, and, when the debtor *is* ready to pay, there is an additional settlement required of legal costs, or what not. The analogy is not perfect, but sufficiently so to explain the position of the British Government. At the close of the war, Mr. SEWARD presented the bill of damages caused by the *Alabama*, for Great Britain to pay. The London *Times* and most other papers admit that their Government is responsible, and if responsible now it certainly was then. Yet that Government, instead of paying, spent several years in showing why it should *not* pay. It thereby raised a variety of exciting questions regarding "English recognition of the Confederate States," and so forth, none of which were necessary to the payment of the bill. And, when, at last, it consented to the arbitration of the whole matter, it in no terms admitted its responsibility for the debt.

Now, it is generally understood that the very submission of the *Alabama* claims to arbitrament *is*, probably, in effect, an admission of English responsibility for the *Alabama's* escape, and, on that theory, we have supported the project of a mixed commission. Nevertheless, when it comes to a question of whether the British Government has "done its best," we must suggest that something a good deal better for it, for Great Britain, and for us, would have been to settle these claims at once, without raising a question—implied all the time, we admit—regarding British responsibility for Confederate recognition, which issue, when raised and urged, our people are quite as sensitive upon as the people of Great Britain.

Earl RUSSELL and LORD STANLEY took the ground that it would be humiliating to make the formal acknowledgment of responsibility now discussed. But it was they who put themselves in that predicament. Surely it would not have been humiliating to pay for the damage of a cruiser escaping from their ports by their own *laches*—any more than if we had had to compensate Spain for damages done by the Peruvian iron-clads which we succeeded in stopping. The English Press and people mainly concede that the *Alabama's* damages ought to be paid; it could hardly, therefore, have been humiliating to pay them at the outset, without words, and without committing the nation to a position which *may* appear humiliating to withdraw from. The English Premier has found no difficulty in amending a "mistake" in the British view regarding the rebellion, in a private letter to a friend in America, nor has Earl RUSSELL, at a public banquet, to Minister ADAMS, nor in a private conversation to Mr. JOHNSON—in which last the sins of the Government for the *Alabama's* escape were laid upon the shoulders of a sick and insane subordinate. But nothing of this concession of responsibility appears in the diplomatic correspondence or official documents; and hence we may insist that it is the British Ministers, rather than Brother Jonathan, who must be accounted responsible for that original delay of settlement which, we trust, sooner or later, and, at all events, peacefully, will come.

MINOR TOPICS.

Politicians are afraid that some of the other nominations yet to be made by GRANT will be as "startling" as those already made. The politicians have had their "slates" all made up for every place in every State and in every Department. But they are now at their wit's end, and can only wait for further developments with feelings of deep despondency and apprehension.

Now that "houses to rent" are plenty in the City, and tenants may feel more able to make terms with landlords, we should think we might see a movement toward a change in the relation of landlord and tenant in one particular. Houses here are rented by the year, and no tenant can leave his house before the year's expiration. Now in London and other English cities, as well as in many American cities, a tenant may leave his house at *any quarter* of the year, provided he give due notice in advance to the landlord. This method has a great deal to do with keeping rents at a reasonable price, and it also prevents that tremendous excitement before May, and that tremendous rush of "moving" on the 1st of May, which are peculiar to the City of New-York. Our New-York system is utterly abominable in all its aspects. If we could have a reform in this single and simple matter of liberty to move out of a house on any quarter day, we should soon see its good effects in all directions.

"Overwhelming" is the word used by the telegraph in describing the mass of applications for office that have already reached Washington. This state of affairs will continue for weeks to come; and, considering all things, we advise you, dear reader, not to make application.

The Senate yesterday elected a Chaplain, —the honor falling upon Dr. NEWMAN (Methodist) after half a dozen nominations had been made by as many different Senators. What seemed to turn the scale in favor of the successful candidate, was the remark of Senator YATES that Dr. NEWMAN was "unsurpassed as a political preacher," who would offer "political prayers." It is therefore very important that the politics of the reverend doctor should continue to be of the right sort; and we should now like to know what he thinks of the STEWART case, the Tenure-of-Office bill, the *Alabama* treaty, and the reduction of the army.

We warned the landlords of this City, some time ago, that any general advance of rents for the year beginning in May, would drive fifty or a hundred thousand more people out of New-York, to find homes in New-Jersey, Westchester county, or Long Island. An immense number of people were driven out of the City by high rents last year, and the year before, and every year since 1860. The very best class of people have been driven off,—the industrious and business classes possessed of limited incomes; and they have, at our expense, been building up and enriching all the towns and cities round about, and starting new towns which have grown like magic. A further rise in rents on the 1st of May would certainly compel fifty thousand more people of this class to flee beyond the rivers; and if this sort of thing go on for many years, we may expect in time to see New-York City become a residence for two classes at the extremes of the social scale,—the very poor huddled in tenements, and the very rich living in luxurious splendor. We do not wish to see such ruin overtake our beloved City; and as the middle class of people are absolutely unable to pay higher rents than are now demanded, we may look for landlords taking their own interest into account.

There are a score or two—there may, perhaps, all told, be a hundred—politicians who claim the inherent and exclusive right of ruling this country, and who seize upon all its offices. There is a great uproar inside this ring because GRANT has gone outside of their circle to make some of his appointments. If he goes on in this way, the country may find out that the Administration can actually be carried on by others than the professional class of politicians. And if it should be discovered that, without them, there were really greater efficiency and integrity in the public service, then what would happen?

The *Sun* is still engaged in urging President GRANT to give Mr. GREELEY an office, and is desirous that the TIMES should unite with it in this labor. But as Mr. GREELEY, so far as we know, has not yet said what office he is now after, we must for the present decline interfering with the matter.

A few days ago, Congress gave Miss VINNIE REAM the first installment of $5,000 for her statue of President LINCOLN. The Senate, however, still refuses (see yesterday's proceedings) to give to President LINCOLN'S widow the small pension she has asked.

Honesty, faithfulness and devotion to the Constitution, were the three qualifications for office laid down by Mr. JEFFERSON. It has not yet been urged that any of GRANT'S appointees were deficient in either of these respects.

The Democratic papers are chattering about GRANT "breaking with his party." What silly nonsense!

The men of the Spanish Cortes are looking with grim suspicion on the priest party of the country. A report has been spread that the Madrid police have discovered an underground passage, from a neighboring church to the Chamber of the Cortes, said tunnel being made by somebody for the purpose of blowing the new order of things into the air with gunpowder, after the old English plan! This would be reaction with a vengeance. Our correspondent says that the "princely offspring of Braganza," Don FERNANDO, has declared himself ready to accept the Spanish crown, if the Cortes shall offer it.

Our American newspapers differ from the English in many things, but perhaps in none more than in the growing custom of noticing Sunday sermons. This shows that the religious sentiment is becoming largely secularized—a fact of great significance in the social progress of the age, and one that will probably help to work out, in a quiet, unconscious way, some of those problems of mental and moral advancement which are so largely discussed in books and critical reviews. A sentiment of religion, free from formalism or cant, and coming in an easy, natural way, would be a very good ingredient in the rough-and-ready system of the work-a-day world.

If California is such a splendid place for making money, why is it that there is such a rush of office-seekers from there to Washington? Is it easier to make money in public office than anywhere else?

There are two points connected with the delivery of all coal sold for domestic use in London that our City authorities might take practical consideration of, if the rights of individuals to fair treatment and of the public to free passage along the streets are to be regarded. Each cart is provided with steel yards, and, upon demand of the purchaser, the coal is weighed, which is put up in sacks of about two hundred weight each. Then, instead of tumbling the dirty stuff out loose upon and across the sidewalk, the vendors are obliged to carefully unload the sacks, which are carried into the house. But we fear this is a millennial prospect for New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS appeared at this theatre last evening for the first time since her return from England. Her audience and her reception were both of the happiest description. Miss REIGNOLDS produced on the occasion a new play, by Mr. CHELTNAM, of London, and personated the character of the heroine. The drama contains some well-contrived situations, and the dialogue also gives forth occasional flickers of literary ability on the part of the author; but—unfortunate conjunction—the story is too clever by half. It is full of knotty and combined mysteries which get into such a tangle that they cannot move. Hence ensues a sense of bewilderment which is fatal to enjoyment, for it is impossible to feel much interest in a story which painfully puzzles and perplexes you. The softening influence which the presence of a genuine artist can extend to a rugged work is exhibited in the effort of Miss REIGNOLDS' acting throughout this piece. Much that is improbable becomes plausible by her knowledge of the value of mute glances and speaking gestures; and a great deal of the language, which is highly colored with melodramatic breaks and disjointings, is made to assume a natural hue under the gentle and merciful modifications of tone to which Miss REIGNOLDS confines herself in extravagant situations. No temptation to surprise her audience into an outburst of hollow applause, by an unwarranted uplifting of the voice, seems to be strong enough to induce this artist to break the harmony of her declamation. She never disturbs the charm of her graceful and womanly delivery by any sensationalism of this sort, and wins her triumph in the end by a just and unswerving regard for nature and the human tympanum. Besides Miss REIGNOLDS, no one did anything for the success of the piece last evening, but the scene-painter and the audience. The latter listened to it with attention, were lenient to its shortcomings, patient under the numerous long statements which all the *dramatis personæ* made, welcomed their old acquaintance—that well-worn relic of the property-room—"the lost will" with kindness, and heartily recalled Miss REIGNOLDS after every act; the scene-painter has done everything, and done it fairly, to make the piece attractive to the eye. Mr. WILLIAMSON and Mrs. GILBERT, who undertook parts entirely too foolish for sensible artists to worry their brains about, succeeded in drawing a laugh or two out of the pure folly of their situation. The dramatist is to be commiserated in having his "murderer" and "hero" personated by Mr. HEILD and Mr. CARDEN. The former may have been a good actor forty years ago, and the latter may be one forty years hence, but to-day they fail to convey any other effect to their audience than that of painful unfitness.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

Last night an extravaganza entitled "Much Ado about a Merchant of Venice," was produced for the first time at BROUGHAM'S elegant pocket theatre. The author of this little burlesque is the manager of the little concern, and, notwithstanding the disappointment which the previous extravaganza, "Dramatic Review for 1868," caused his patrons, a very good audience in respect of style and numbers was gathered to witness this new contribution to the Shakespearean revivals of the day. As a witty attempt the burlesque is good, but as a humorous effort it is not good. The only laughs of the evening were elicited by happy hits in the dialogue; there was no comic acting whatever. Mr. BROUGHAM sought to throw pathos in his action and, the other actors sought to accomplish some purpose which was not fully developed throughout the evening. The present company engaged at Mr. BROUGHAM'S will never give a good burlesque performance until they are cast to play in genteel comedy or tragedy. There are no comic singers in his troupe; those who have voices are proud of them, and those who have not, are ashamed of them, and so among all is a self-consciousness that amuses but does not delight the hearer. In the next place there are no comic *artistes* in Mr BROUGHAM'S troupe besides himself; they are respectable and reliable and useful people, but they are not funny. In the next place the proceedings of these good folk are not carefully regulated; whenever a clever thing is said or done they have been taught to laugh and clap their hands, the consequence being that the decorous audience declines to intrude on such private enjoyment. When, however, the public does get a chance to have a good laugh over Mr. BROUGHAM'S jokes, it does so with hearty good will, and it ought to be indulged oftener.

Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Miss ELIZA NEWTON were intrusted with the chief characters of the burlesque. The first lady played *Portia* in a solid manner, which instructed, if it did not amuse. The second played *Lorenzo* in a feminine dress and a mustache, and looked pleased, without having the smallest chance to make others so. The latter was frolicksome but obscure as to language. Mr. BROUGHAM, who seemed wholly exhausted by the labors of author, manager and actor, will play with better effect every night after the last. The scenery was not particularly novel, but the costumes were all new and handsome. The second act was undoubtedly the best, as it contained more of the elements of burlesque—the last act being less spirited. Altogether this is the best performance and piece yet presented to the patrons of the new theatre, although it is less lively than "Pocahontas," less meritorious than "Columbus," and less *Broughamish* than either.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Miss MARKHAM reappeared here last evening. She resumed her personation of the handsome robber chief in the "Forty Thieves," and robbed all eyes of their admiration that looked upon her. Miss MARKHAM'S illness does not appear to have altered her in the least particular. All her charming features remain undimmed. The theatre was crowded, and the reception extended to the late invalid was quite hearty.

Williams Alumni.

The Williams College Alumni will have their dinner at the Astor House on Thursday, the 11th, at 6 P. M. President HOPKINS, several members of the Faculty and many distinguished graduates will be present. Mr. D. D. FIELD will preside. Speeches are expected from Senators DIXON and HOWARD, Judges FIELD and OLIN, Representatives GARFIELD and LAFLIN, Mr. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Dr. PRIME and others. A descendant of Colonel WILLIAMS, the founder of the College, will be present and present his sword to the College. Tickets cannot be procured until after W

THE NEW DOMINION.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Speech of the Premier of Ontario—The Constituency of Hants—The Intercolonial Contracts—A Tragedy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 6, 1869.

If the Opposition journals are right, the Premier of Ontario has outraged all political decency, and made himself the laughing stock of the Dominion. A section of the people of South Ontario, the constituency in which Hon. GEORGE BROWN was defeated at the last general elections, saw fit to call a public meeting, with the view of obtaining some explanation from the Member of the Legislature, Dr. MCGILL, in signing the manifesto of the nine members who some time since protested against the course taken with reference to them by the *Globe* newspaper of this city. The meeting was arranged for Saturday last, and to the great astonishment of its promoters, Attorney-General MACDONALD and Commissioner of Crown Lands RICHARDS appeared on the platform. The presence of these gentlemen had a depressing effect upon those who had met to condemn Dr. MCGILL, and they at once proposed to adjourn the meeting, under the pretext that the great depth of snow had prevented the attendance of many who would otherwise have been present. This was resisted in order that the Premier might be heard, and although the meeting was adjourned in so far as the object for which it had been called was concerned, Mr. MACDONALD proceeded to speak. He was cheered on, and succeeded in delivering perhaps one of the most extraordinary political addresses ever listened to. He is neither an agreeable nor a polished speaker, and on this occasion he fairly outdid his former self. Such a mixture of egotism, vulgarity and absurdity as he treated his audience to was sufficient to disgust any one who heard it, but he nevertheless made some excellent points in his address. His great fault is in constantly lowering the dignity of his position and condescending to bandy epithets with the rabble. This he did to perfection on the occasion referred to, and no one can pretend to say for a moment that he was justified in the course he took. The Opposition journals, however, are too severe upon him, when it is considered that the Premier was never either an orator or a Chesterfield. Inexcusable as his speech was, it is too much to abuse him with such relentless severity as his opponents have done. Possibly the manner in which he has been assailed may have the effect of causing him to be more circumspect in future. He spoke defiantly, and took credit to himself for having established the most stable and economical government the country has ever had. His opponents were not spared, and he told them as plainly as he could do that he was chief man, and intended to remain such; the administration was conducted as it ought to be, and they were indebted to him for the success that had attended the experiment of self-government in this Province. He carried all before him, and fairly extorted from his opponents a resolution of thanks, as did his colleague, Mr. RICHARDS, also.

HOWE FOR HANTS.

The new President of the Council has succumbed for a time, and been obliged to give up the canvass on account of ill health. The work has proved too laborious for him, and fears are entertained that he will have to give up the notion of being elected. He has fought nobly, however, and told the electors of Hants the other day that if they did not ratify his acceptance of office, he would not take advantage of his position to accept a seat in the Senate; he would retire into private life, and endeavor in the best way he could to maintain himself and family. Opinions differ as to his prospects, but it appears to be conceded by some of his opponents that he will be elected after a close struggle. His defeat would cause the utmost confusion, as the future welfare of the Union depends upon the carrying out of the terms arranged with Mr. HOWE. Should he succeed, the other vacancies in the Government will be filled. Mr. MCLELLAN, who has also left the Repeal ranks, would be made Railway Commissioner; Mr. ARCHIBALD, it is expected, would get his seat in the Commons, and go back to the Cabinet. The arrangement altogether is an excellent one for Nova Scotia, and it is surprising that the people there fight so hard against it. Of course dislike to union in any form is at the bottom, and it is believed that annexation to the United States is gaining strength. Mr. MCDONALD, a member of the House of Commons, editor of the Halifax *Citizen*, and Queen's Printer for Nova Scotia, has been dismissed by the local Government, and Mr. BLACKADER, editor of the *Acadian Recorder*, and a strong annexationist, has been appointed in his place. The Nova Scotian Government is growing weaker, and will soon be in the condition of the New Brunswick Cabinet. A short time will decide the fate of both.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CONTRACTS.

The tenders of the successful contractors for the four sections of the Intercolonial Railway recently accepted, were so low that it was believed by many the contractors would not go on with the work, and this has been partly verified. The lowest tender for one section was withdrawn at the last moment and given to another firm, and now the contractors for the first section have withdrawn, and it has been given to the Messrs. WORTHINGTON, of this city, who have now three sections. It is thought that very serious mistakes have been made in the estimates, as the tenders are so low compared with those rejected; in some instances there was a difference of fifty per cent. The Commissioners have acted very fairly with the tenders, and it is to be regretted that there is a disposition on the part of some to misrepresent their action. It was feared at first that there would be a wanton disregard of the rights of the people and inducements held out to railroad jobbers, but happily that fear has been dispelled, and there is a prospect of the work being done on the lowest possible terms.

A TRAGEDY.

The shooting affair at Quebec, in which Ensign WHITTAKER, of the Fifty-third Regiment, had a bullet lodged in his brain, has caused a profound sensation. The officer was well known in this part of Canada, his regiment having been stationed in London. Unfortunately he had the reputation of being a reckless libertine, and is known to have seduced a young woman in London, afterward enticing her to Quebec, and there abandoning her. For months she has been the inmate of a house of ill-fame, although the daughter of one of the most respectable physicians in the country. It would be unwise, however, to condemn WHITTAKER, in the absence of an investigation into the facts connected with the late affair. As they are reported at present, they would appear to go hard against him, for he is charged with having administered chloroform to a Miss CHALONER, and while under its influence taken advantage of her. Public opinion, while it excuses the rash act of young CHALONER in shooting the ravisher of his sister, does not justify him in taking the law into his own hands. He readily gave himself up to the authorities. This is the second instance within twenty-five years of deliberately shooting a seducer in Canada.

GRANT'S INAUGURATION.

The advent of a new President in the United States does not usually give much concern in Canada, but the inauguration of General GRANT on Thursday caused quite a pleasing sensation in this part of the Dominion, at least, and the receipt of the inaugural address by telegraph at mid day was the signal for the manifestation of a gratifying expression of opinion upon the merits of the policy laid down in it. General GRANT was a favorite here through all his military career, and the almost universal desire was that he might be elected President. Now that he has attained the position assigned him by common consent, none wish him heartier success than the Canadians. His inaugural has given general satisfaction to our people, and they see in it the promise of peace, good will and happiness.

The New Collector of Philadelphia.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphed the following on Sunday night:

"Before Mr. JOHNSON left the White House, he signed, and had Mr. SEWARD countersign, the commission of Mr. MARKS, as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. This commission is now in the hands of Mr. SARGEANT, specially in charge of the Bureau of Customs, who will deliver it to Mr. MARKS as soon as his bonds are filed and properly approved. It is not in the power of President GRANT to withhold it if Mr. MARKS produces the proper bonds, and he can now only be removed by the Senate's confirmation of a successor while the Tenure-of-Office bill remains unrepealed or unmodified.

Both Senators from Pennsylvania are in favor of Mr. MARKS, which makes the confirmation of any one "vice MARKS to be removed," as the bill for a change will have to read, a matter of very great doubt, if not absolutely impossible, as long as the Senate allows Senators from their respective States to have the entire control of what are known as appointments at large, and are not local in their character, like the revenue officers and postmasters, which come within the province of the members of the House, when they are Republican, and, if not, then to Senators.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to what the Senate will do with the Tenure-of-Office bill, and just now there are not many Senators in favor of its repeal.

THE CASE OF REAL.

An Appeal of His Counsel on His Behalf.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 23d f July last, JOHN REALO was arrested charged with the murder of JOHN SMEDICK. From that time until the day of his trial, neither he nor his counsel have sought for any delay, but have done all in their power to facilitate a speedy judicial investigation into the facts. No trial was had for more than six months after the arrest, during which period the prisoner remained in close custody behaving himself in all that time with the utmost propriety. He has displayed neither indifference nor bravado, but has been content to abide the issue patiently. After a delay for which he is certainly in no way responsible, his case came on, on the 10th of February last, at a time when a most unwonted excitement prevailed in the community on the subject of violent crimes. In the impaneling of the jury all we asked in his behalf was that he be tried by men who were free from bias or prejudice either for or against the prisoner. Twelve such men were found, none of whom were in the remotest degree connected with or known to him. The trial commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the officers of the law seemed determined to atone for the former delay by pressing it forward with an expedition hitherto wholly unknown in similar cases. So much testimony has never before been taken in a single day in any of our Courts. We interposed no obstacle nor hindrance. When the evidence was closed, at 6 o'clock in the evening, we did ask for an adjournment until the next morning to prepare for the summing up. The Court declined to grant it, and the case was given to the jury at about 9 o'clock. After an absence of two hours and upward, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, to which they added a strong and unanimous recommendation to mercy. It is understood that during almost the whole time of their deliberations there was a strong minority, wholly opposed to a conviction for murder in the first degree, which finally yielded in the understanding and belief that the recommendation to mercy would save the prisoner's life.

Immediately upon the rendition of the verdict, and at midnight, sentence of death was pronounced, the Court, however, at the same time informing the prisoner that he had rarely known the recommendation of a jury to be disregarded by the Executive.

No sooner was the trial over than the whole tide of public feeling seems to have set against the unhappy man with a vindictiveness that is unparalleled, and to be accounted for only by the unnatural excitement before referred to.

Not satisfied with hurling the most unfounded misrepresentations as to the prisoner, the jury has been unsparingly denounced for their conscientious discharge of the most solemn and painful obligation that the law imposes upon the citizen. They are accused of having been frightened into their verdict, and a most highly-colored picture drawn of a courtroom crowded with the friends of the prisoner, uttering threats and promising him assistance. Any one who was present will testify with us that a more orderly trial never was had. Not a word nor a sound of tumult disturbed the regularity of the proceedings, unless it was the tramp of policemen, who filled the corridors and the courtroom itself.

Still more, an effort has been made to forestall the action of the Courts; and the atrocious announcement appeared in at least one journal that "it is understood that the Judges of the Supreme Court are pledged not to grant any stay of proceedings in the case of REAL." Every one who knows our Judges, knows that this statement annot be true. But how far misguided by blind terror and prejudice must a community be which approves the suggestion that a whole bench of Judges has predetermined, without examination either of the facts or the law, to refuse to a man struggling for his life that right to a review of his case before a higher tribunal which is secured to every man who has $5 at stake in a civil action, and which has never yet been denied in this State in a capital case, and it is to be hoped never will be.

Nor has this sufficed to content a community that seems thirsting for the blood of this man, and filled with fear lest it be deprived of its victim. It is sought to anticipate the action of the Executive, and to do this a story has been fabricated that numerous influential political friends of the prisoner have applied to the Governor for a commutation of the sentence, which has been refused.

Here, Sir, our duty to protect, as far as may be, our unfortunate client, forbids us to be longer silent. We had hoped that the natural sense of justice and fair dealing would before this have reasserted itself, and have hitherto refrained from denying any of the numerous misstatements which have been so assiduously circulated. But now we think we have a right to ask that this clamor cease, or, at any rate, that only the truth shall be told. It is not true that influential political friends have applied to the Governor, nor that he has refused to commute the sentence. So far as is known to the prisoner or his counsel, no appeal whatever has yet been made to the Governor. So far as we know, the prisoner has no influential friends, political or otherwise. No man has evinced to us the slightest interest in his case or given us any assistance in the preparation or conduct of his defence, save one. His brother-in-law, his sole relative, has done what he could, and has nobly fulfilled the obligations of kinship. A poor and friendless man, sentenced to speedy execution, stands alone and unresisting, while a great city howls unceasingly for his blood. Is it too much to ask for him in this dreadful strait, silence at least, if not pity?

We have yet to see, whether to gratify public clamor, to conciliate public favor, or to allay public terror, a man is to be hung in the City of New-York, in the face of the deliberate and solemn declaration of the jury that tried him, that he ought not to be hung. His execution, under such circumstances, would be a crime little less than that of which he is accused. It would be a crime of which our State has not been guilty yet. Let not a prejudice that is unreasoning, because it will not stop to think, hurry us into it now.

Our Courts animadvert with just severity upon the unwillingness of citizens to perform their duties as jurors. Will the general aversion to this unpleasant task be lessened, if jurors are to be subjected to public denunciation for its faithful performance? Are we prepared to see our juries surrender their independence and impartiality to become blind instruments of the popular will? Is not the calm and dispassionate administration of the law better calculated to preserve the general safety, than that inconsiderate and headlong public sentiment, which cries to-day against REAL in New-York, and which yesterday hailed with shouts the acquittal of GRANT in Richmond?

Yours, &c.,
BENJ. K. PHELPS,
S. H. STUART,
Of Counsel for REAL.

Our Legislative Wisdom.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this wicked world panegyric is so often connected with *arriere pensée* and the hope of some reciprocal favor, that any gratuitous outlay of it exposes the panegyrist to unpleasant suspicions. Nevertheless, I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration at the boldness with which the TIMES has on several recent occasions criticised the actions and omissions of Congress. Independence and good sense ought to be very common qualities in republican citizens; unfortunately, they are rare even in those who occupy prominent positions as agents or advisers of the public.

Despite all our boasts of progress, modern civilization has evolved only two great discoveries in the art and science of government—the principle of representation, rendering democracy possible on a large scale, and the independence of the three departments. The English once flattered themselves that they had made a third discovery or invention, the combination of three forms of government in one; but this very combination had already existed in the old Roman Republic, where it was noted and admired by the historian POLYBIUS. We have, I repeat it, made but two substantial discoveries in government; and the value of the second of these is becoming so rapidly forgotten in our country that we are in danger of losing it altogether.

A fatal blow to the independence of the local Judiciary was struck by the elective system so generally introduced in the separate States. What the results of this have been we all know too well. Not deigning to regard the warning which State experience set before their eyes, our National Legislature endeavors to destroy the independence of the Supreme Court, and threatens to reduce it to a subordinate and helpless position.

The independence of our national and local Executives has also been largely encroached upon. Frequently these encroachments are inspired by the same motives which dictate the class of laws called by jurists *privilegia*—enactments directed against particular persons. Thus, fear of FERNANDO WOOD caused the Mayor of this City to be stripped of nearly all his legitimate powers. Any Mayor of New-York, under the present laws, wields what power he has as member of a great gang, not as Executive of the City. In like manner, fear of ANDREW JOHNSON dictated the Tenure-of-Office act, and now our Senators, having tasted the sweets of almost unlimited power and patronage, are naturally unwilling to renounce them. But besides this, the old availability and compromise system made straw Executives the fashion years ago. It was hoped that the breaking up of this system would be one of our compensations for the war; but our Senators have resolved, as they could not help having a real man, to treat him and make him as much like a straw man as possible.

If any remarkable exploits of legislative wisdom accompanied this upsetting of the balance of power, we might be partly reassured and consoled. But the doings of our legislators, alas! are chiefly remarkable in that sense of the word which is not laudatory. The prevalent political programme is a monstrous combination of exploded medieval fallacies with the wildest and crudest conceits of modern Radicalism. Here, as in many other cases, extremes meet; and the men who profess to be nothing but "practical," who make light of all learning and despise all experience except their own, are by force of their very ignorance, led to adopt as the highest wisdom the thrice-confuted unwisdom of their ancestors.

All which is very sad, for there is a great deal more mischief in it than appears at the first glance. A rude, ridiculous, and with an array of eminent counsel to protect the interest of the defence there is little danger that I can prevent or suppress evidence, even should I be base enough to attempt it.

As you ask in your letter for complete and accurate intelligence of the whole history and position of the case, I will call your attention to the circumstances which have occurred since the filing of the indictment on the 23d day of November last.

Mr. FULLERTON on the 24th day of that month published a card in every newspaper of importance in the City, in which he asserted that I had used the power of my office to procure an unfounded indictment, which I would not dare to bring to trial, and expressed his earnest desire for the earliest possible opportunity to vindicate himself before a jury.

The case was first called on the 24th. Ten days' time was given at defendant's request. It was called again on the 4th of December, when further delay until the 12th was asked for and granted. On the 12th Mr. O'CONOR declared that he had prepared himself to argue a motion to quash, that he was exceedingly anxious to proceed, but was unfortunately obliged to leave the City, and therefore wished another postponement until the 19th. This also was conceded. Before the day of adjournment came, one of Mr. FULLERTON'S counsel went to Washington, and, without any notice to me, procured, on the 16th, an order from His Honor Judge NELSON, staying the proceedings indefinitely. I felt confident that this unusual order would not have been granted had the position of the case been known, and, accordingly, wrote you on the 17th, asking that you would, in my behalf, apply to Judge NELSON for a vacation of that order. On the 20th I received your reply, in which you said:

"In my official capacity as Attorney-General, I do not represent the conduct of the criminal causes in the various districts, and I am sure nothing could be less suitable than that I should interfere personally in such cases while I hold my present official position."

Upon a little reflection I readily recognized the propriety of this decision, and have never since that time solicited your interference in criminal causes.

On the 23d day of December Judge NELSON set aside the stay in an order, a copy of which I inclose. The case was called again, and the defendants were arraigned and pleaded on the 6th of January, when the trial was set down for the 18th. Mr. FULLERTON then procured still another adjournment, on account of the illness of Mr. BURRILL, although five other gentlemen, who are also his counsel, according to his own affidavit, were in the enjoyment of their customary health.

The cause was next called by the Court on Jan. 25, to which day it had previously been postponed. It had been ascertained some days before that THOMAS E. SMITH, who was the complainant before the Grand Jury, and one of the main witnesses for the Government, was so ill that he could not probably be able to appear for examination. Upon consultation with my associate, Mr. TRACY, it was decided that we should proceed without him, lest the charge should be made that we had put obstacles in the way of the defendants, who were professedly so anxious to vindicate their innocence.

Upon reading the testimony of SMITH, which I will forward to-morrow, you will doubtless be as much surprised as was I that the defence succeeded in moving off the case on account of that gentleman's absence, and claimed and swore that he was a witness for them on all the material allegations of the indictment, and that they would call for his testimony if the prosecution failed to do so.

While Mr. FULLERTON, by these various subterfuges, was procuring these repeated postponements, many gentlemen in this City, including some of our most distinguished citizens, called upon me at various times, sent, as they said, by Mr. FULLERTON, to beg that I would not bring the case to trial. Many of my warmest personal friends have appealed to me in his behalf, and every possible effort that could be made has been made to stave off this trial.

On the day of the last adjournment Judge BENEDICT stated that he would allow the case to keep its place upon the calendar until 8 o'clock, if able, or until it was shown he was unable to come to Court. I was curious to know what possible further pretext could be devised for procuring a postponement when the case should be called again.

Rumor had it that an appeal was about to be made in the office of the Attorney-General, and on Friday and Saturday, before the receipt of your letter, it was currently reported in the City that you were about to advise either the postponement or the final abandonment of the action.

I have said nothing about the contents of your letter, but the defence are evidently fully informed, as one of the counsel has written me desiring to know whether he should get ready for trial to-morrow, as he has been told that I have received certain instructions from Washington to suspend or stay proceedings.

I have thus, as you requested, given you the history and position of this case, and I feel sure that upon a careful examination you will conclude that, in the interests of justice, it ought to be brought to trial at the earliest moment.

I am ready, and have been for more than two months, and shall be any day that the case may be called.

Public attention has been drawn to this cause from the first, on account of the influence and position of some of the defendants; and it has frequently been asserted that by means of that influence and position they would be able to escape punishment, which is sure to overtake poor and friendless offenders. I am confident that, so far as you are concerned, you will avoid taking any action which will make this oft-repeated taunt applicable to the case under consideration. I hope that you will do me the honor to give this subject the earliest possible consideration consistent with your other duties.

Unless my presence in Washington should become imperatively necessary I hope that you will not call me from my business here, as I am obliged to be in constant attendance upon the Circuit Court, two branches of which are now in session, in the discharge of my official duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
United States Attorney.

PERSONAL.

Mr. WM. M. BROWN, widely known as the painter of the celebrated "Basket of Peaches," and other popular fruit and flower gems, offers for sale this evening some forty cabinet pictures, his specialties, at MINER & BARKER'S Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway. There are also fine specimens of art by TATE, BREEVOORT, W. HART, GIFFORD and other popular artists.

Secretary BORIE has not yet made his appearance at the Navy Department.

Captain J. P. SANFORD, of the United States Navy has resigned.

The English papers report the serious illness of the eminent artist MILLAIS.

CHARLES G. LELAND, who made a very bad translation of HEINE'S poems, has succeeded admirably in humorous poetry. His *Hans Breitmann's Party* has attained the honor of a new and enlarged edition in this country, and has received more favorable notices from the Press in England than any other book of American poetry ever published in that country.

Did ARISTOTLE crib from SOLOMON? is a question that agitates Oriental scholars in Europe. A Jewish tradition says that ALEXANDER the Great took from the Temple at Jerusalem some MSS. of SOLOMON'S, which MSS. the conqueror is reported to have given to ARISTOTLE, who published them as his own; and a writer in *Notes and Queries* asks what foundation there is for it.

The London *Spectator* says that the library of TIMOUR, collected in the course of his conquests, has been discovered among the stores of the India House. "Among other treasures," we are told, "are documents of extraordinary value connected with the biography of Mahomet."

Mr. CATLIN, the prairie traveler, communicates to TRUBNER'S *American and Oriental Literary Record* the curious statement that a great river, "larger than the Mississippi," flows under the Rocky Mountains! Mr. CATLIN is about to publish the evidence which he has collected in favor of this startling hypothesis. The best way to settle the question would be to push through the "Sutro Tunnel."

General S. F. Carey, of Cincinnati; Hon. Thomas M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; General Robinson, of the United States Army, and Hon. C. H. Weed, of New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Hon. D. R. Locke, of Toledo, are at the Westmoreland Hotel. General J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is at the Astor House. General Stevens, of the United States Army; Hon. J. Cutler Paige, of St. Louis, and Hon. S. S. Heywood, of Washington, are at the St. James Hotel.

A Series of Adroit Forgeries—Arrest of Two Holders of Forged Checks—An Escape and Recapture.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a man of gentlemanly appearance, calling himself HENRY J. ALLEN, entered the Chemical Bank, in Broadway, near Chambers-street, and presented at the counter a paper purporting to be a check for $310, dated March 8, and drawn by ALEX. HORNSBY and payable to G. SHELDON & Co. or bearer. The teller, Mr. PARSONS, saw nothing suspicious in the check, but nevertheless took the precaution of sending it to Mr. HORNSBY for identification, and the man ALLEN, who had presented the check, waited patiently for the application of this test. When the check was presented to Mr. HORNSBY, he could not determine the question of its genuineness until after a very close scrutiny and an examination of his books, when he finally ascertained that it was a forgery. This information being taken to the bank, ALLEN, who had remained waiting patiently, was given in custody to Officer MEAGHER, of the Broadway Squad, and was at once taken before Inspector DILKS, at Police Headquarters. He claimed that the check had been given him by a man, whom he described, who was to wait in the city until he should rejoin him with the money for the check. The prisoner was, however, detained, and Captain YOUNG, of the Detectives, taking the case in hand, some important developments are expected.

About the same hour a person called at the Bull's Head Bank, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fifth street, and presented a check for $375, dated March 8, and drawn by ALEXANDER HORNSBY, No. 43 Maiden-lane, to the order of HENRY SIMPKINS. The cashier of the bank, Mr SIMS, after examining the check, had his suspicions aroused that it was a forgery, and declined to pay it. The person presenting it, who gave his name as EDWARD MAYNOUX, then declared the check to be genuine, and that it had been given him by a man named WILLIAMS. The President of the bank being called, declined to pay the check, whereupon a compromise was reached whereby MAYNOUX was to accompany Mr. MERRITT, the assistant cashier to Mr. HORNSBY'S place of business, for the purpose of determining the character of the check. The two then took a Third-avenue car, but when opposits City Hall Park MANOUX jumped from the car, and hotly pursued by MERRITT, ran through Spruce, Nassau, Beekman and Pearl streets until he was intercepted by an ex-policeman, in obedience to the cry of "Stop thief," and was then captured by Officer DENNING, of the Second Precinct. The prisoner was at once taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, when a complaint of a temporary character was made against him by Mr. MERRITT. No formal complaint, however, was made against him, in consequence of the absence of Mr. HORNSBY. He was, therefore, remanded to the Tombs and will be again arraigned this morning.

The prisoner ALLEN, who is still detained at Police Headquarters, will also be taken before Justice HOGAN this morning. It is conjectured that ALLEN and MANOUX are members of a band of operators in forged checks, but Captain YOUNG is investigating the case, and all the facts will doubtless be soon developed.

Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner STONE in the chair.

The Attorney was directed to commence suits against 142 tenement-house owners for violation of the law.

Complaint was made by a Sanitary Inspector that the bedrooms of the house No. 26 Thompson-street were not furnished with window ventilation, but as the premises are not occupied by more than three families, the Board has no jurisdiction, and the complaint was therefore dismissed.

It was reported by another inspector that a man, with his wife and five children, were living in a cellar at No. 446 Washington-street, which is only sixteen by eighteen feet in dimensions, and which, at the time of the Inspector's visit, was six inches under water.

Counsel for the Board represented that the testimony before a referee, in the case of the complaint against the Malone lime-burning establishment in Twelfth-street, had been concluded. The Board resolved to defer its decision until Monday next.

The complaint of the residents of Murray Hill against a large slaughter-house, situated in Forty-seventh-street, near First-avenue, was once more considered by the Board.

Ex-Judge CULVER, for the defendant, presented a paper, signed by 180 residents of that locality, who alleged that there was nothing about the establishment which rendered it a nuisance. Counsel urged that the Board had no right to remove his client upon the sole ground that the presence of his slaughter-house in that vicinity has depreciated the value so neighboring real estate. It had not been shown, he said, and could not be, that the life or health of any person had been in the least endangered by Mr. EISNER'S business, and as long as that continued to be true, he could not be compelled to remove.

Messrs. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, SCOTT and VAN PELT replied to the counsel, and urged the removal upon grounds before stated. It was broadly intimated in some of the remarks that if the Board did not abate the nuisance, the aggrieved parties would take the matter into their own hands, and thus effect what they could not do by means of the law.

The Board then voted on the question of denying the prayer of the petitioners, and it was resolved that Mr. EISNER'S establishment should not be disturbed. There was only one vote in favor of removing him, and that was Commissioner MANIERRE.

Several applications for permits to establish slaughter-houses were referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

A number of Sanitary Inspectors asked leave, through Superintendent HARRIS, to serve in other businesses outside their office. The applications were referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Complaint was offered by Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ against certain offensive manure heaps continually lying in close proximity to the Hunter's Point Railroad depot. The complaint was referred to Superintendent HARRIS for personal investigation.

The Board then adjourned until next Monday afternoon.

Founding of the Church in England.

Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN opened at Trinity Chapel Building, Thirty-fifth-street, last evening; a series of eight lectures on the English Reformation, in behalf of Trinity Parish, Morrisania. A small, but most appreciative audience was present. The lecturer, after speaking of the introduction of Christianity into Britain, said, that in the year 314, the Anglican Bishop sat in counsel to decide as to certain false doctrines that had arisen, and that no such session of bishops could have been had, unless the Divine truth had been preached before. According to his (the lecturer's) theory, Christianity must have been preached in Britain within 100 years following the ascension of our Saviour. By the blood of martyrs was the truth first established, and the first among these martyrs was St. Alban. He refused to sacrifice to idols, and sealed his devotion to Christianity with his life. In the planting of Christianity in England, there were three things to be considered; first, from whom; second, the soil upon which; and, third, the skies under which it was preached. Fifty-four years before Christ, the conquering legions of JULIUS CÆSAR found in the ancient Britons an enemy before whom they recoiled. And this was the forerunner of Christian developemnt. God always drives the plowshare of his providence deepest in the richest soils; he never plows in mere sand. The soil of Britain, before the advent of Christianity, was preoccupied by superstition. It resembled the religion that created the sphynx and built the pyramids. It was Druidism. The Druid priests never allowed their doctrines to be written. They sacrificed not only cattle, but prisoners of war, to appease the wrath of their angry gods. Yet Druidism prepared the Britons to be a great Christian people. The lecturer then went on to show how, in the year 947, St. Augustine was sent into England by Pope GREGORY, and how he labored to bring the British people to a knowledge of Christian truth. The speaker then reverted to the efforts of Rome to make the British Church submit to its dictation. This yoke was then intended for the English neck. Look around you and you will find the same spirit here to-day. Under these Western skies it will not learn new fashions; its spirit of intolerance yet exists. He then went on to argue that the doctrine of Papal supremacy was denied by St. Augustine in England. Rome early introduced Christianity into the Roman Empire and into the isles of the sea; but it was a Christianity chained to St. Peter's chair. It was the same pretended Christianity then as to-day, which, when the people asked for the body and blood of Christ, gave them the mutilated idol of the mass, and introduced new forms and dogmas unknown to the Catholic Apostolic Church. Augustine and his priests are dead, but the Church will live forever. No innovations can change it; no new dogma can affect it. In conclusion, the lecturer hoped that, in no far distant day, the truths of the Church, as founded in England, would be known the whole world over.

Meeting of the Victims of the Claim Agent, J. B. Herman.

Last evening a meeting of the persons victimized by J. B. HERMAN, the claim agent, was held at No. 113 Bowery. About two hundred persons were present. Mr. LAMBERT was called to take the chair and Mr. LEWIS acted as Secretary.

A letter was read from a victim, who signed himself G. J. GREEN, of the Eighteenth New-York Volunteers, stating that in his opinion the best way to proceed was to sue the Sub-Treasurer for having paid their claims over to HERMAN without proper authority for so doing. The writer referred to the law enacted by the Thirty-second Congress, in February, 1853, which says that no claim on the United States Government shall be transferred, except by a power of attorney executed in the presence of two witnesses after such claim shall have been allowed by the Government and the warrant for its payment drawn.

One of the victims was of opinion that they had no claim on the Sub-Treasurer, as the checks had been paid through the National Banks. He also thought that as the powers of attorney had been signed in blank, HERMAN could have dated the m to suit himself.

Another gentleman said that he, and doubtless many others, had received back their discharges bearing the indorsement that their claims on the Government had been paid. This he thought settled the matter so far as the Government is concerned. He was of opinion that they had very little to hope for in the matter, and that Commissioner BETTS, Mr. NEWCOMBE and Mr. SHERMAN showed extraordinary laxity in prosecuting HERMAN. He believed the extent of the fraud would be found to be about $20,000.

A gentleman wished to know whether HERMAN had been appointed Claim Agent by the Government. If so, then the Government was clearly liable for the fraud committed by him.

No one was able to answer this question.

A number of propositions were then made—among others one to employ a lawyer, an honest one, to see precisely how the matter stood and what was best to be done.

This was voted down, the objection being that it is impossible to find an honest lawyer in this City.

Mr. LAMBERT said that he had consulted two lawyers—R. C. HAWKINS and JOHN COCHRANE. Mr. COCHRANE thought they had a good claim against the Sub-Treasurer, but both gentlemen refused to take up the case.

Finally a proposition was made to memorialize President GRANT, and to send a committee to Washington with the memorial. This was carried, and the meeting soon afterward adjourned.

Disastrous Fire in Dey-street.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on third floor of the four-story building, No. 85 Dey-street, occupied by NYHAN & SCHENCK, dealers in salt fish, and before the flames were subdued they had spread to the adjoining premises and had entailed very severe losses upon the occupants. NYHAN & SCHENCK estimate their loss at $18,000, are insured for $20,000 in various City companies. COMBES & APPLETON, occupying No. 121 West-street, adjoining the former premises on the rear, were damaged on their stock of flour and feed to the amount of $20,000, on which there is only $7,500 insurance. YOUNG & PRALL, also dealers in flour and feed, who occupied Nos. 119 and 120 West-street, had their stock damaged by water to the amount of $5,000, but have insurance for $40,000. JAS. K. MORGAN, No. 83 Dey-street, dealer in flour and feed, lost $2,000 by damage to his stock, chiefly by water, and is insured for $2,500. T. C. KIMBALL, dealer in fruit and provisions at No. 6 Dey-street, lost $2,500 in damage by water, and has insurance for $3,000. These buildings are all owned by GOULD HOYT, and will require $20,000 for repairs. They are all fully insured in various City Companies. The origin of this destructive conflagration has not yet been ascertained, but is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

First Assembly District Association.

A regular monthly meeting of the First Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last night at No. 78 Hudson-street, Mr. NATHAN KINGSLEY in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the time has at length arrived, when with emotions of joy and gladness we can congratulate the Union Republican electors of the First Assembly District that the administration of the Government of our country is in the hands of those who have the full confidence of the great army of loyal and patriotic citizens, by whose exertions the national unity was not only defended, but preserved.

Resolved, That in the selection of his Cabinet President GRANT has announced to the nation that the great principles of the Union Republican Party—Honesty, Industry and Loyalty—as well as full protection to all the rights that our citizens, native or adopted, are entitled to, no matter where for the time they may be domiciled, will be enforced during his administration; and that with peace and prosperity at home, honor and respect abaoad, our country will progress onward in that great mission that an all-wise Providence has evidently marked out for it.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Confidence Operator.

Detectives EUSTICE and FARLEY yesterday arrested one WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS, who is charged with obtaining about $600 by means of false checks from several business houses of the City. Two of the complainants against CHAMBERS are JAMES GRIFFITH, of Chambers-street, and J. E. HENDE, of No. 290 Broadway. None of the defrauded persons have yet appeared against the prisoner, who is still detained at Police Headquarters to answer the charges that may be made against him.

Hecker & Brother's

"SELF-RAISING FLOUR! The attention of the public is solicited to a most important improvement in the manufacture of our "SELF-RAISING FLOUR." For a long time we have been engaged in a series of experiments with a view of improving the quality of the SELF-RAISING FLOUR, and have now succeeded in producing an article in every way superior to anything we have heretofore been able to offer the public. We herewith give Professor SEELY'S opinion of our new method:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

MESSRS. HECKER & BROTHER: I have recently made myself familiar with the various materials and methods heretofore used in the manufacture of Self-raising Flour, with a view of determining the relative value of the new process adopted by you, and have come to the following conclusions: 1st. The process is entirely new. The desirableness of the active materials employed has for a long time been appreciated, but until now the practical difficulties encountered in their use have proved insuperable. 2d. The process is a very substantial improvement over anything of the kind hitherto used or known; indeed, I believe it fully meets all the reasonable requirements of science and of the public.

CHARLES A. SEELY.
Laboratory and Office, No. 26 Pine-st.

We have been engaged in the manufacture of SELF-RAISING FLOUR for nearly twenty years, and consider this late improvement the most important we have ever made. For some time past we have been preparing all of our SELF-RAISING FLOUR in accordance with this new process.

When our success was assured we called the attention of many of our most scientific men, eminent chemists and physiologists to our improvement, and we now have the privilege of referring to all those who, as yet, have become acquainted with the improved Flour, to substantiate all that has been said in reference to our new method.

HECKER & BROTHER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1869. —*Advertisement.*

BALLSTON SPA ARTESIAN LITHIA SPRING WATER contains all the ingredients of the principal Springs of Europe and America, with double their strength, and cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and other diseases. A pleasant cathartic and diuretic. For sale by all druggists. Depot, No. 41 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

At the Normal California and New-York Employment Exchange, No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over the drug store, in charge of a corps of American ladies, all kinds of German, American, Irish, &c., help can be found; situations obtained for none but respectable servants; such only can find employment immediately.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y., jewelers and dealers in all grades of WALTHAM WATCHES at LOWEST PRICES.

Special attention is called to the very fine three-quarter plate watches made at Waltham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SAXE & Co., No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week. The following is a partial list of its contents:

1. LITERARY MISCELLANY—Extracts from Choice American and Foreign Publications.

2. SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD—News in Brief from all parts of the World.

3. EUROPEAN ADVICES BY CABLE AND STEAMER—Latest Intelligence from the Eastern Hemisphere—Interesting Letters from our Correspondents in Great Britain and on the Continent.

4. DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting Letters from all parts of the Country—The Powell Will Case—Hanging of Four Negroes in Maryland—The "Veteran Observer" on Precious Metals.

5. WASHINGTON AND CONGRESSIONAL NEWS—Official

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

An immense crowd greeted the opening of the doors of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday morning. A large crowd assembled around the stands at which sales were to be made at least half an hour before the time for commencing, and when the auctioneers mounted their platforms there was scarcely a vacant foot of space in the room. Last week was regarded by the regular visitors of the Exchange as a very favorable and enthusiastic one, but, judging from yesterday's actions, this week will greatly surpass it. The market showed a degree of steadiness which has never yet been equalled. Bidding was spirited, and the number of would-be purchasers was more than usually large. The number of mere lookers-on was of course great, and the result was an immense jam.

At least an hour before the sales commenced a group of the regular visitors was formed in one corner of the room, and they commenced among themselves as to what would be done during the day. That there would be an increase in prices all believed, but they were entirely unprepared for the great advance which the actual sales displayed. Truly, the real estate excitement is now at fever heat. It is almost impossible to imagine a more excited and eager crowd than daily assemble at the salesrooms, and the prompt and numerous bids for all bits of property situated in anything near an approachable location on Manhattan Island completely astonishes all the old operators, who believe themselves to be well posted and thoroughly familiar with all matters pertaining to real estate in this City and vicinity.

The lot corner of One Hundred and Fifth-street and Central-avenue was sold by Messrs. ALLEN & BROWN for $14,200; the next lot adjoining on Fifth-avenue brought $9,050, and two others, north of and adjoining, $8,650 each. Four lots on Madison-avenue, commencing at corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, were sold at $3,650, $2,650, $2,500 and $2,725. Several other sales of desirable property were made, and in every instance the prices obtained were proportionately greater than have been obtained at any previous sale.

To-day a choice selection of property will be offered. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell the country seat and farm of the late Dr. F. VANDERBERGH, located in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, and known as Ledwood Hall. Also, the distillery on Seventh-avenue, and other valuable property in this City and Brooklyn.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW, SON & CO. will offer ten building lots on Madison-avenue, north of Forty-fifth-street, and other west side property.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will continue the sale of the East New-York property known as the "Duryea Farm." The first sale of property on this farm was very well attended, and a large number of lots were purchased. Those offered to-day are quite as well located, and in every way as desirable as those disposed of at the previous sale, and the bidding will unquestionably be quite as spirited. The same firm will also sell the three-story and cellar brick building No. 232 West Thirtieth-street, and an elegant private residence in Jersey City.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE have a very extensive sale of Brooklyn property. Lots on Hudson-avenue, Crown, Montgomery and Malbone streets, in the vicinity of the grand boulevards leading from Prospect Park, and other well-located property will be by them presented.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell eleven lots of land east side of Clifton-avenue, commencing at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first-street; twelve lots south side of One Hundred and Forty-first-street, west of St. Ann-avenue; three lots west side of St. Ann-avenue, commencing at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first-street, and other parcels of property in this vicinity. The lots are well located, where many improvements are in progress, and are easy of access to the City.

Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER advertise below some valuable property for sale to-morrow, at the Exchange Salesroom.

Other auctioneers will have sales, and the day generally promises to be interesting.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY. *

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot s. w. corner 74th-st. and Boulevard, 38x36.4 x87.5⅜,14½, B. F. Beekman.....$24,750
1 lot adjoining, 38 ft. s. of 74th-st., and fronting the Boulevard, 26.1½x36.1½x25x105.9½, B. F. Beekman..... 12,500
1 lot adjoining, fronting on Boulevard, 28.1½x165.9x25x113.5½, B. P. Fairchild..... 11,600
1 lot adjoining, fronting on Boulevard, 26.1½x141.1½x25x113.5½, Austin Hall..... 12,100
1 lot adjoining, fronting on Boulevard, 23.11½x121.1½x25x132.2½, Mr. Weaver.....Brenna Hodge 12,900
1 lot s. s. 74th-st., 87 ft. w. of Boulevard, and gore lot in rear, 25x153.8½x140.9¾, J. Drake..... 10,500
1 lot adjoining s. s. 74th-st., adjoining above and gore lot in rear, 25x140.9½x141.10¾, B. P. Fairchild..... 8,000
1 lot adjoining and gore lot in rear, 25x141.10.4x142.11½, B. P. Fairchild..... 7,900
1 lot adjoining and gore lot in rear, 25x142.11½x141, H. Arenson..... 7,900
1 lot adjoining and gore lot in rear, 25x144x145, M. Wiel..... 7,400
1 lot adjoining and gore lot in rear, 25x145x146.1¾, M. Wiel..... 7,300
1 lot adjoining and gore lot in rear, 25x146.1¾x147.2, H. Arenson..... 7,300
2 lots adjoining and 2 gore lots in rear, each 25x147.2x146¾, B. P. Fairchild..... 14,000
2 lots adjoining and 2 gore lots in rear, each 25x161.4¾x168.10¾, C. O'Reilly..... 14,600
1 lot adjoining and 1 gore lot in rear, 25x168.10¾x167.10, C. O'Reilly..... 7,350
1 lot, e. corner 11th-av. and 74th-st., 25x100, M. Wiel..... 6,000
1 lot adjoining, fronting on 11th-av., 25x100, M. Wiel..... 4,000
2 lots adjoining, fronting 11th-av., each 25x100, W. Richards..... 7,500
2 lots adjoining, fronting 11th-av., each 25x100, Mr. Church..... 7,900
2 lots adjoining, fronting 11th-av., 25x100x24.11x77x7.11½, Mr. Weaver..... 8,500
1 lot, s. s. 74th-st., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., and gore lot in rear, 25x176.10x21.2½x182.11½, A. Beebe.. 8,000
1 lot, s. corner 74th-st., and on the Boulevard, 21.8x118.8x20.4x106.6, W. Donohue..... 33,000
1 lot n. s. 74th-st., 118.8 ft. w. of the Boulevard, 25x41.8½x45.6, A. E. Beach..... 5,100
1 lot adjoining on 74th-st., 25x46.8¼x45.6, A. E. Beach..... 4,800
4 lots adjoining, each 25 ft. front by 47 to 49.5 ft. deep, B. P. Fairchild..... 14,000
4 lots adjoining, all 25 ft. front by 50.3 to 52.7 in depth, B. P. Fairchild..... 15,200
1 lot n. e. corner 74th-st. and 11th-av., 31.7x100, B. P. Fairchild..... 9,400
1 lot adjoining above, fronting 11th-av., 25x100, B. P. Fairchild..... 4,450
1 lot n. s. of 74th-st., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x53.5x52.2, A. Beebe..... 4,150

By Allen & Brown.

2 lots n. s. of West 23d-st., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., each 25x88.9, R. H. Arkenburgh.....$34,000
1 lot s. s. of 109th-st., 170 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 25x100, M. A. J. Lynch..... 3,850
2 lots w. s. of 11th-av., 25 ft. s. of 65th-st., each 25x100, D. Whiting..... 3,200
4 lots fronting on New-av., corner 117th-st., each 25x75, W. Lalor..... 9,800
1 lot n. w. corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st., 24.8x100 John Long..... 49,100
1 lot adjoining, 24.8x100, W. H. McCormick..... 30,300
1 lot n. s. of 37th-st., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9, J. Long..... 8,850
4 lots n. w. corner 4th-av. and 76th-st., each 20x100.5, D. Whiting..... 15,400
1 lot s. w. corner 106th-st. and Madison av., 25x75, M. Fox..... 3,650
1 lot adjoining, and fronting on Madison-av., same size, W. Cohen..... 2,800
1 lot adjoining, same size, D. Whiting..... 2,500
1 lot adjoining, same size, D. Whiting..... 2,725
1 lot n. e. corner 106th-st., 25.11x100, J. D. Phillip. 14,200
1 lot adjoining and fronting on 5th-av., 25x100, S. Berg..... 9,000
1 lot adjoining, 25x100, S. Cohen..... 8,650
1 lot adjoining, 25x100, S. Cohen..... 8,700
1 lot n. w. cor. of Broadway and 98th-st., 25x80.10; and 4 lots n. e. cor. of Boulevard and 99th-st., each 25x75, D. Whiting..... 39,000

BROOKLYN.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 two-story frame houses and lots, s. s. of 68th-st., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., each lot 25xhalf the block, James W. Fox..... $8,000
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.3, J. Falk..... 2,650

By Johnson & Miller.

Kent-av., e. s., 115 ft. n. of Park-av.; plot of ground 75 ft. front, 100 ft. rear, and 203 ft. 11 inches deep; 17 lots, with two frame dwellings and carriage-house, for..... $18,000
Navy-st., w. s., between Park-av. and Concord-st., opposite City Park, 75 ft. front, 106.10 ft. rear, 103.2 ft. deep each..... 1,475
De Kalb-av., n. s., 118.7½ ft. e. of Adelphi-st., first-class 2-story brown-stone front house, 18.3x37.9, 11 rooms and all the modern improvements, lot 76.7 ft. deep..... 11,500
Her kimer-st., s. s., 100 ft. from New-York-av., adjoining St. Andrew's Church, 2-story frame house, 25x17 ft., extension 15 ft., and 2 lots of ground, 25.4x24.8, and 135.6 ft. deep..... 3,500
Quincy-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Tracy-av., 2-story and basement brick house, 20x32, with extension 12 2x17, lot 20x100..... 4,250
1 lot on Grand-av., e. s., 50 ft. from Willoughby-av., 25x100..... 1,150
No. 84 Marshall-st., s. s., 70 ft. from Graham-av., 2-story frame dwelling, 36x42.5, lot 36x77..... 3,050
Hamilton-st., e. s., between Peck and Myrtle avs., 2 lots, each 25x100..... 1,100
Floyd-st., s. s., between Marcy and Nostrand avs., 1 lot, 25x100 ft..... 675
4 lots on Floyd-st., adjoining, same size, each..... 600
Gwinnett-st., n. s., 104 ft. w. of Throop-av., each lot 22x100 ft., each..... 400

By Wyckoff & Little.

2-story brick house and lot No. 7 Cheever-place, 15½ ft. s. of Harrison-st., lot 16.8x88.6..... $7,600
2-story brown-stone house and lot, n. s. of Pacific-st., near Flatbush-av., lot 20.2x100..... 10,900
3-story brick house and lot No. 48 Woodhull-st., 83 ft. from Hicks-st., 20x36..... 7,100

Flatbush.

6 lots e. s. of Schenectady-av., each 20x92.5; 24 lots s. s. of Collins-st., and adjoining the above, each 20x100; 3 lots n. s. of William-st., in rear of the above, each 22.1x100..... $5,440
10 lots fronting on Troy-av., between Collins and William sts., each 20x100..... 1,850
7 lots e. s. of Collins-st., and 7 lots n. s. of William-st., 100 ft. from Troy-av., each 20.3x100.... 2,380
2 lots on each st. adjoining the above, each 20.3 x100..... 720

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., n. s., 103 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 22x75.$11,300
Bayard-st., No. 14, 18.9x50..... 9,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 100.2 ft. s. of Broome-st., 21.11 x65..... nom.
Forsyth-st., e. s., 63 ft. s. of Houston-st., 11x28.... 1,680
Hudson River R. R., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 166th-st., [illegible]..... 5,500
Minetta-st., Nos. 20 and 22, 40x47..... 18,000
Pitts-st., No. 98, 25x100..... 7,900
Pitts-st., No. 96, 25x100..... 17,000
Wooster-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100.... 23,500
William-st., s. s., 66.6 ft. e. of Chambers-st., 55.7x 21.7x8.7x64.1x22.8..... 24,500
Willett-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 16.8x180 6,100
2d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x50..... 8,000
16th-st., n. s., 214.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 24.9x92..... 16,500
22d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15.8x98.9..... 3,750
23d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21x98.9..... 29,861
26th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9..... 20,000
38th-st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x98.9..... 46,000
41st-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9..... 3,000
42d-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 98.9x12x14x94.1x25. 8,000
53d-st., s. s., No. 224, E., 20x100..... 14,000
54th-st., n. s., 222 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100..... 37,000
54th-st. n. e. corner of 5th-av., 25x100..... 40,000
51st-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 150x100.5..... 59,000
59th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5..... 19,500
59th-st., n. s., 153.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., (20 and irregular)..... 1,550
74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x102.2..... 13,550
78th-st., s. s., 316.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x102.2..... 9,250
126th-st., s. s., 222.5 ft. w. of 5th-av., 37.6x201.8.... 14,000
127th-st., n. s., 216 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19.10x99.11.... 16,000
127th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11..... 6,900
130th-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11..... 30,000
Madison-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 86th-st., 25x79.8.... 30,000
2d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 50x81.5x..... 20,500
3d-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 20x80..... 27,000
4th-av., n. w. corner of 74th-st., 100x102.2..... 27,400
7th-av., w. s., 66 ft. s. of 15th-st., 22x100..... 23,000
8th-av., w. s., 39.5 ft. n. of 47th-st.,31.4x100..... nom.
10th-av., n. w. corner of 123d-st., 100x201..... 30,000

Leases Recorded.

Canal-st., No. 118, 5 years, per year..... $450
Pike-st., No. 80, 3 years, per year..... 1,200
Water-st., No. 55, store, &c., 5 years, per year.... 4,000
Walker-st., No. 87, lofts, 5 years, per year..... 5,500
14th-st., No. 514, East, (part of house,) 3 years, per year..... 600
1st-av., Nos. 90 and 92, (parts of premises,) 5 years, per year..... 840
2d-av., No. 10 and 12, 3 years, per year..... 600
5th-av., No. 202, 4 years, per year..... 16,500
6th-av., No. 68, 5 years, per year..... 1,250
6th-av., e. s., No. 66, 5 years, per year..... 1,250
8th-av., No. 176, (store, &c.,) 5 years, per year... 1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 400 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100..... $4,000
Baltic-av., n. s., 52.6 ft. w. of Adams-st., New Lots, 50x100..... —
Bergen-st., n. s. 250 ft. w. of Pacs-av., 50x107.2.... 700
Broadway, s. s., 54.6 ft. e. of Furman's land, New Lots, 110.5x46x98x50..... 2,000
Clymer-st., s. s., 227 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 22.3x80. } Clymer-st., s. s., 319 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 19.10x80..} 8,000
Court-st., n. s., 166.6 ft. w. of Huntington-st., 25x 100, B. & S..... nom.
Dean-st., s. s., 74.11 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 23.1x100..... 8,750
Ewen-st., e. s., 61.8 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 18.4x75.... 6,350
Gold-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of High-st., 26x75..... 20,000
Gold-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x100.3 2,500
Green-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 100x100.. 4,900
Green-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of Union-av., 18.9x100.. 3,100
Hickory-st., n. s., lots Nos. 772, 771, 770 and part of No. 769, Hay Scale Farm..... 1,600
Meserole-st., n. s., lot No. 346, Ewen's map..... 7,250
Pacific-st., n. s., 382.6 ft. w. of Grand-av., 18.9x100 4,000
President-st., n. s., 192 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x100.... 10,000
Quincey-st., s. s., 233 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 100x 24x100x23..... 4,000
Sackett and Smith sts., n. w. corner, 20x55..... 5,300
Sackett-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x100..... 9,100
Skillman-st., n. s., 82 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 18x75.... 2,300
Varet-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 50x100..... 1,800
Water-st., s. s., 156.3 ft. e. of Gold-st., 19.3x100.... 3,500
Waverley-place and Poplar-st., extension, n. w. corner, 100x100..... 1,000
Woodhull-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100.
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 50x 27.9..... 700
4th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of Bond-st., 94.8x25x100x20. 450
5th-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 2?x100..... 1,000
9th-st., n. s., 314.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.5x100..... 4,000
South 10th-st., n. s., 96 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100... 10,000
15th-st. and 7th-av., n. w. cor., lots Nos. 185 to 192 inclusive, J. Dimon's map, ¼ share, B. & S. nom.
39th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.2..... 500
Atlantic-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Albany-av., 99x 100..... 4,875
Atlantic and Vermont avs., s. e. corner, New-Lotts, 100x— } Atlantic and Vermont avs., n. e. corner, New-Lotts, 90.3x36x4.9x45x98.8x83.1..... } 19,000
Division-av., s. s., 121.6 ft. w. of Wilson-st., 25x95 x26x95x1..... 7,000
Grand-av. and Wyckoff-st., n. w. corner, 20x100.. 1,300
Hopkinson-av. and Decatur-st., s. w. corner, 50x 100, B. & S..... nom.
How-av. and Main-st., n. w. corner, 100x100.. 1,500
Johnson-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Elm-st., 200x100x50 x100, B. & S..... 1,300
Lafayette-av., s. s., 457 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18 x100..... 5,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20 x100..... 1,550
New-Jersey-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Evergreen-place, 100x100..... 6,000
Nostrand-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Hopkins-st., 20x100 500
Butler-av., 175 ft. e. of Division-av., New-Lotts, 25x100..... 550
Rochester-av., e. s., 27.9 ft. e. of Warren-st., 27.9x 100..... 400
Sheffield-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Virginia-av., New-Lotts, 136x100..... 11,000
Throop-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Whipple-st., 25x100... 1,000
Same property..... 5,400
7th-av. and 46th-st., s. e. corner, 100x100.2..... 1,600
2d wood road, w. s., adj. Eliza Schoonmaker's 2 47-100 acres..... } 4,000
2d wood road, w. s., adj. N. S. Williamson's 146.9 x464..... }
Lots Nos. 284, 285, 286, 286, 287, map heirs of J. D. Martense..... 1,140

Leases Recorded.

Fulton and Gates-avs., store, &c., 3 years, per year $1,200
Union-st., No. 502, first floor, &c., 5 years, per year 600

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

4th-av., w. s., part of lot 349, Mt. Vernon, 25x105 $1,000
4th-av., e. s., lot 528, Mt. Vernon, (Central) 50x100 250
11th-av., n. s., lot No. 1,053, Wakefield, 105x114.... 250

Morrisania.

Lot No. 1,024, Central Mott Haven, 25x100..... $4,000

West Farms.

Central-av., s. e. s., ½ share lot No. 67, Monterey, 25x102..... $150

White Plains.

Lincoln-av. and Grace-st., s. w. cor., 70x142..... $1,400

Yonkers.

Croton Aqueduct, n. s., Eliz. Wood's property.... $6,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belleville-av., e. s., adjoining N. B. Parker's 125 x258..... } $8,000
Belleville-av., e. s., 23 ft. from N. B. Parker's, 21x 141..... } 4,250
Bank-st., n. s., 130 ft. from Broad-st., 25x100..... 8,800
Bank-st., s. s. ft. w. of Ward's property, 21 front.. } Dougherty-st., w. s., 681 ft., front "The Parsonage," 100x144..... } 1,000
Bloomfield-av., s. s., 72 ft. w. of High-st., 30x100. 1,000
Clinton-av., s. s., 108 ft. s. w. of D. C. Scott's, 27 x226..... 4,250
Delancey-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Avenue F, 25x104. 400
Littlejohn-av. and Cabinet-st., n. e. cor., 50x186. 800
Mount Pleasant-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Parker-st., 56x100..... 3,100
New-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x90..... 1,500
Parker-st. and Belleville-av., s. e. cor., 22x75.... } Another plot, 75 ft. e. from above, 25x75..... } 4,500
Plane-st., w. s., s. e. corner, Manuel Sheridan's house, 3x97..... } 2,800
Plane-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Nesbitt-st., 22x100... }
Plane-st., w. s., adjoining Margaret Purdue's, 25 x28..... } 2,700
Quitman-st., w. s., 207 ft. from Waverley-place, 25x100..... 1,000
Summer-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 4th-av., 50x100.... 1,900
Tichernor-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 20x70 2,500
Walnut-st., n. s., 125 ft. from Jefferson-st., 25x95. 4,500
4th-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Summer-av., 25x104.... 700

Belleville.

Rutgers and Prospect sts., n. e. corner, 50x100... $200
Rutgers and High sts., n. e. corner, 50x150..... 300
Rutgers-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 50x100.. 200
Belleville-av., 50 ft. s. of Carteret-st., 50x150..... 6,500

Clinton.

McKenzie-st., e. s., 407 ft. n. of Avon-st., 25x100.. $738

Milburn.

Plot adjoining W. Woods', 7 acres..... $600

Montclair.

Union-st., n. s., indefinite plot, 10-100 acre..... $2,000
Newark and Pompton Turnpike, 1 80-100 acres.. 6,750
Plot C, e. of Sandford's homestead lot, 80x127.... 800

Orange.

Jefferson-st., w. s., adjoining Redington's, 28x 147..... $550
Plot, late Cassidy's, 80x150..... 4,000
Lincoln-av., w. s., n. e. corner of Anna W. Meyers', 90x267..... 4,185

Jersey City.

Wayne and Gilbert sts., s. e. corner, 50x100..... $5,739

Hudson City.

Hudson-av., w. s., lot No. 121, Van Vorst's map, 20x100..... $4,000
Montgomery-av., e. s., lot No. 15, block No. 31, between South and Van Vorst sts..... 900
St. Paul's-av., s. s., lot No. 128, town of Hudson map..... 1,900
Zabriskie-av., s. s., lot No. 2, plot No. 14, block No. 11, Bramhall's map, 25x100..... 2,450

Union.

Bergen line road, w. s., lots No. 68 to 73, inclusive, block No. 3, 25x100, each..... $150
5th-st., e. s., lots Nos. 100 to 107, inclusive, block No. 5, 25x100, each..... 150

Bergen.

De Kalb-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Welden-st., 50x76.. $700
Fairview-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Bergen-av., 25x100 3,000
Garden-st., s. s., lot No. 32, map Colden, 25x100... 3,500
Hudson-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Bostwick-place, 50x100 7,500
Washington-av., s. e. s., 180 ft. s. w. of Maple-st., 20x100..... 9,500

West Hoboken.

Syms-av., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Clinton-av., 25x100.. $2,450
Lots Nos. 165, 166, 167, map of Boonsville, 75x 100..... 3,000

Kearney.

Kearney-av., n. w. s., 125 ft. s. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x 200..... $200
Jersey City-road, s. s., lot No. 17, block "A," Ogden Farm, 27x100..... 175

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 45TH-ST., SOUTH side, between 5th and 6th avs., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, in perfect order, 20x50 x½ block, containing extra baths, large closets, burglar alarm, &c., together with new carpets, curtains and gas fixtures; price $27,500. For particulars and permits apply at No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND ON ELM-st., near Leonard, with an "L" on Catharine-lane, being about 22 feet front on Elm-st., and 40 feet on Catharine-lane, by 60 feet deep, on same block with New-York Life Insurance Company's new building.
J. H. WESTERFIELD, No. 170 William-st.

A FINE PROPERTY OF 40 ACRES, beautifully located on Broadway and Boulevard, above 160th-st.; cheap; terms easy; also, other plots, ¼ to 40 acres, 130th to 190th-st., (some with improvements;) bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASE, north side of West 48th-st., 325 feet west of 5th-av., 25x100.5; yearly rental $350; usual covenants for renewal. Apply to EDWARD L. CORLIES,
Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN stone houses on 5th-av., near 46th-st., finished in a very superior manner. Also a four-story brown-stone full size house in 19th-st., near 4th-av. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE SUperior four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; house 22x54; lot 100.5; the very lowest price is $40,000; possession immediately. The houses are strictly first-class, and are finished in hard wood—parlors, front basement and stairs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises, from 8 to 10 in the morning, or at No. 122 West 50th-st.

A SPLENDID PLOT OF GROUND ON BOULEVARD, 10th-av. and 86th-st., FOR SALE in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

West 9th-st., four-story E. b. b. s.	$22,000
West 26th-st., three-story h. s. b. s., with carpets, gas fixtures, oil-cloth, &c.,	25,000
West 52d-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	35,000
West 45th-st., four-story h. s. b. s.	25,000
West 23d-st., three-story h. s. brick	30,000

BUILDING SITES—EITHER CITY LOTS or plots, for sale in splendid locations, in the suburbs of Paterson, N. J., within fifteen minutes' walk of the Erie Railroad station; thirty trains daily. Apply to A. DERROM, No. 32 West-st., Paterson, N.J.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, built in a substantial manner; in complete order; modern improvements; windows plate-glass; lot 20 by half the block; terms easy. Apply on the premises, 57 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house, on 4th-av., below 14th-st., 20x70; lot 20x125, with stable on rear; early possession; property in good order and offered low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 122 WEST 45TH-st.; four-story brick, low stoop, with furniture; house in good order and well furnished. Apply on premises, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STABLE No. 122 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; two-story, 25x103.3, covering the whole lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HARLEM HOUSES FOR SALE AT auction, on 113th-st., 3d and 4th avs., by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway.

$17,000—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses, all modern improvements, on 78th-st., west of Lexington-av.; easy terms. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 35TH-ST., THREE-story marble-front house, 20x60, with extension, for sale; furnished; only $32,000. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick-front house No. 8 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av.; the house is in good order; size, 20x40 x95.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STORE NO. 100 William-st. Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 84 Wall-st.

A.—REMOVAL.—JOHN S. PIERCE, OF NO. 6 Pine-st., real estate broker, will THIS DAY remove to No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE ARENA STABLES,
Nos. 205 and 207 Raymond-st., Brooklyn,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
by
WHITEHEAD H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 229 Broadway.

BROOKLYN MYRTLE-AV. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The largest sale of Myrtle-av. lots that has taken place for years, will be held at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, on WEDNESDAY, March 10. Splendid corner property on the southeast corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., will be sold, including a fine residence. Also 7 splendid building lots on Hamilton-st.; also 7 lots on Myrtle-av., between Clermont and Vanderbilt avs. Get a map at No. 7 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and examine the property.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE first-class five-story brown-stone houses on Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, and two two-story houses on Clermont-av., near Green-av. This is first-class property, and Price quite easy. Inquire for T. B. JACKSON, owner and builder, on premises.

LOTS FOR SALE—512 LOTS, WITH large front on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn. Also, 18 acres, south side Staten Island. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ATLANTIC Dock stores, Nos. 5 and 6, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH stable attached, in the village of Springville, Staten Island, in good repair; lot 50x200; healthy location; this is a rare chance to procure a delightful country residence cheap. For particulars apply to W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT AT Newburg, N. Y., for sale for $7,000; also one for $3,500, one for $4,500, and one for $6,000; the above property rents to good advantage; will exchange any of the above for New-York or Brooklyn property. BALDWIN & IRVIN, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR SPECULation—Forty acres, most desirably situated, to divide into lots which will command ready sale and large profit; located near West End depot, City of Bergen; two-thirds on mortgage. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT PRINCETON, N. J., 20 rooms in plain woods, every modern convenience; extensive lawn, shade, fruit, &c. Near College Seminary and classical schools. City reference, Hon. W. C. Alexander, No. 92 Broadway. For view apply to ELIJAH ALLEN, Princeton Depot.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A HOUSE, finished in the best manner from top to bottom, with all modern improvements, located about twelve minutes' walk from railroad, in one of the best parts of the city. Apply to GEO. A. MERWIN & CO., No. 242 Washington-st., New-York.

$6,000.—FLUSHING, L. I., HOUSE 24x32, lot 50x148 feet, containing ten rooms, on Sanford, fifth house east of Bown-av., five minutes' walk from depot. Apply on the premises.
J. B. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A FIRST-class residence; three-story brick and stone house, with extension, stable on rear, within 45 minutes of Broadway; terms easy. Inquire of J. B. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THREE THREE-story brick houses, at West Bergen, N. J., twenty minutes from foot of Cortlandt-st.; also two brick houses at Lafayette, N. J. Rent, $500 each.
A. S. WHITON, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

A HOME FOR ALL.—$1,200 TO $50,000. DEscriptive list of houses at Elizabeth and vicinity sent free. J. M. MEEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, and No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. Y.

SEVERAL FINE PLOTS OF LOTS for sale in Bergen Point, N. J. A quick sale desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—REMOVAL.—JOHN S. PIERCE, OF NO. 6 Pine-st., real estate broker, will THIS DAY remove to No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY ADAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

BAY LAWN—COMMANDING SPLENDID views of Bay and Sound; most desirable neighborhood; five minutes' walk or drive from Bay Side depot of Flushing and North Shore Railroad, and thirty-five minutes from Hunter's Point Ferries; house handsomely furnished, 50 feet square, 12 foot piazza around, 22 rooms, large lawn, garden, green-house, ice-house, stables, &c.; abundant fruit, shade and ornamental trees; unsurpassed as summer or Winter residence; to rent for the season or year; immediate possession. Apply to J. LAWRENCE, Room No. 5, basement, corner Wall and Hanover sts., New-York Custom-house.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, A large double house known as the "Thorburn House," with about 1½ acres of ground, stable, garden, large shade trees, shrubs, &c., &c.; quite near the steamboat landing, &c. This house is suitable for a large boarding-house or private family. Location entirely healthy and delightful. Rent $2,000 per annum. Apply to S. P. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front high-stoop house, No. 133 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; if not soon rented furnished, it will be let unfurnished; the house will be put in good order for a good tenant. For further particulars apply before 9 o'clock in the morning, or after 6 o'clock in the evening, to B. HAXTUN, No. 44 West 11th-st., or during the day at No. 41 South William-st.

TO LET—A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x62 feet, fully and elegantly furnished throughout, located on East 14th-st., near Stuyvesant-square. This house is well worth $700 per month, but as the owner is about leaving for Europe, it will be rented to a private family for $550 per month for one, two or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT FOR $1,200—A LARGE HOUSE with seventeen rooms, good out buildings, greenhouse and eleven acres of land upon the banks of the Hudson, at Edgewater, near Fort Lee, N. J.; beautiful lawn with fine trees, fine garden, with large quantities of fruit; splendid view of the river; a very desirable place, and cheap.
G. K. SHERIDAN,
No. 9 College-place.

TO LET—FROM $125 TO $150 PER MONTH—New house with 11 rooms, splendidly furnished, with or without stables, 7-octave piano, plenty of shade, 9 miles from City Hall, via Harlem Railroad; house in Forest-av., near Wall-st., Morrisania; possession now; also house, with lot 75x300, for sale cheap. Inquire of JOHN C. BAILEY, 206 5th-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, a furnished house containing five bed

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

38 LOTS ON

4th-av., 56th, 58th, 62d, 75th, 76th, 123d and 124th sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:

WATER-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 340 Water-st., near James-st.

4TH-AV.—5 lots southeast corner 4th-av. and 56th-st.

4TH-AV.—4 lots southeast corner 4th-av. and 62d-st.

4TH-AV.—4 lots east side 4th-av., 27 feet north of 75th-st.

62D-ST.—6 lots south side 62d-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av.

75TH-ST.—3 lots north side 75th-st., 100 feet east of 4th-av.

76TH-ST.—3 lots south side 76th-st., in rear of the above.

123D-ST.—4 lots north side 123d-st., 100 feet west of 3oth-av.

These lots are immediately between the Morningside Park and the Boulevard, and only a short distance from each.

124TH-ST.—4 lots south side 124th-st., in rear of above.

4TH-AV.—1 lot southeast corner 76th-st.

58TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 225 feet west of 10th-av.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE LOTS ON 58TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

58TH-ST.—4 lots on south side of 58th-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av., full sizes, occupied as a garden. These lots command a fine view of the Hudson and surrounding country for miles, the situation being high and healthy. Title perfect. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

42D-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 218 East 42d-st., 20 feet east of 3d-av.; lot 25x92.

41ST-ST.—Two three four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 223, 225, 227 East 41st-st., north side, in rear of the above house on 42d-st; lots, 16.10x98.9; title perfect; terms very favorable.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM N. DOUGHERTY and REBECCA R., his wife, plaintiffs, against CHARLES H. DOUGHERTY and ADDIE T., his wife, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale, made and rendered in the above cause, on the 1st day of February, 1869, I, JAMES H. COLEMAN, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell, through JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Real Estate Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, all the lands and premises described in said judgment, and situate in the City and County of New-York, that is to say:

First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the new First Ward of the City of New-York, on the northeasterly corner of Maiden-lane (late Fly Market-slip) and South-street, as it is at present occupied by Nathaniel Bunce and Charles Farrar; running thence northerly beginning at the southeasterly corner of a lot of ground now owned by and belonging to John B. Hunter, on Maiden-lane, (late Fly Market-slip,) at the middle of the partition wall between the store now owned by and belonging to the said John B. Hunter, and the store now occupied by the said Nathaniel Bunce and Charles Farrar; running thence southerly along said Maiden-lane (late Fly Market-slip) twenty-two feet to the corner of South-street; thence westerly along the northerly side of South-street thirty-five feet four inches to land formerly of Isaac Kibbe, and now belonging to the estate of the late Henry Kermit, deceased; thence northerly along the same twenty-seven feet, to the said lot so owned by and belonging to the said John B. Hunter; thence easterly along the same ten feet, to the store so owned by and belonging to the said John B. Hunter; thence southerly along the same six feet six inches, to the centre of the said partition wall, and thence easterly along the same twenty-six feet to the place of beginning, (as the same lot of ground is laid down on a map of the said lot, piece or parcel of ground made after actual survey in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York.)

Second—And also all those (3) three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the said City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property of Hezron A Johnson, dated May 23, 1851, made by James E. Serrell," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the — day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, as Lots Numbers 2, (two,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southwesterly line of Broadstreet, in the centre of a party wall distant thirty-one feet and nine inches southeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southwesterly line of Broad-street, with the southeasterly line of Pearl-street, and running thence southeasterly along the said southwesterly line of Broad-street, twenty-three feet and ten inches and half an inch to the centre of a party wall; thence southwesterly along the centre line of the same twenty-four feet and six inches; thence northwesterly eleven inches and one-half of an inch; thence southwesterly eleven feet and ten inches; thence northwesterly one foot and one-half of an inch; thence southwesterly sixteen feet and seven inches; thence northwesterly fifty-two feet and eight inches to the southeasterly line of Pearl-street aforesaid; thence northeasterly along the said southeasterly line of Pearl-street thirty-four feet and eleven inches to the rear line of lot number 1 (one) on said map above described; thence southeasterly along said rear line of lot number 1 (one) thirty-one feet and eight inches; thence northeasterly five feet and ten inches; thence northwesterly eight inches to the centre of a party wall; and thence northeasterly along the said centre line of a party wall sixty-six feet and eleven inches to the said southwesterly line of Broad-street, the point or place of beginning; the rear part of said lot number two (2,) being the portion thereof colored yellow on said map and designated as "yard in common," being conveyed subject to the right of the owners and occupants for the time being of lot number 1 (one) on said map, to use the same, and any privy thereon, as and for a yard in common between the premises hereby conveyed, and said lot number 1, (one,) as particularly mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance of lot number 1, (one,) bearing even date herewith, made by the said parties hereto of the first part to Anthony I. Hill.

Third—And also all that certain house and lot of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of East Broadway, (formerly Harman-street,) and known and distinguished by the number (100) one hundred East Broadway, and which, in a deed made by stephen McCrea, and Mary, his wife, to Stephen Allen, and dated the thirtieth day of July, in the year 1794, is described as follows, to wit: The southerly half part of lot number forty-two, fronting Harman-street, containing, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, bounded on the east by lot number forty-three, and upon the west by lot number forty-one, and upon the north by the exact half of said lot number forty-two.

Fourth—And also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the seventh Ward of the City of New-York, the same being the southernmost half part of a certain lot of ground known in a map of the farm late of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by lot number forty-three, and now known as number one hundred and two East Broadway. Bounded southerly in front by East Broadway; northerly by the northerly half of said lot, number forty-three; easterly by lot number forty-four, formerly, but now, or lately, belonging to Alexander Henderson; and westerly by lot number forty-two above conveyed; containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length on each side, sixty-three feet, be the same more or less, or the exact half of the length of the said lot number forty-three.

Fifth—And also all the south half in length of a certain other lot of ground situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, between East Broadway and Division-street, and distinguished in a map made of the farm of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, as lot number forty-one, the south half of which said lot number forty-one is hereby intended to be conveyed; and which said south half is now known by the number eighty six (formerly ninety-eight) East Broadway, and is bounded as follows: Southerly in front on East Broadway; northerly, in the rear, by the remaining half of said lot number forty-one; easterly by property of the said party of the second part, on half lot number forty-two, and westerly by land (now on half lot number forty, and containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length the exact half in length of said lot number forty-one.

Sixth—And also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and butted as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of Water-street, distant twenty-five feet easterly from the northeast corner of Pike and Water streets, running thence north along the east line of a certain lot formerly part of the estate of Isaac Clason, deceased, now or late in the possession of one Benjamin Sandford, Jr., forty-six feet and six inches, thence easterly along the south line of another lot of land which fronts on Pike-street or slip, also formerly part of the same estate, twenty-four feet and six inches; thence southerly along the west line of another lot of land, and formerly part of the said estate, forty-six feet to a point on the north side of Water-street, distant fifty feet from the northeast corner of Pike and Water streets, and thence westerly along the said north line of Water-street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Seventh—And also all that certain other house and lot of ground known and distinguished as number two hundred and seventeen (217) Cherry-street, in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded northerly by Cherry-street, westerly by property now or lately belonging to Charles Dickinson, John F. Delaplaine, and Benjamin Sands, Junior, southerly by other property in this indenture hereinafter mentioned and described, and formerly belonging to Catharine Ann Graham and Emily Matilda Graham, and easterly by property now or lately belonging to the estate of Thomas Carter, deceased, containing in width in front twenty feet eight inches, and in the rear twenty-one feet, and in depth on each side sixty feet, and also the half of the party walls on the east and west sides of the same lot.

Eighth—And also all that certain other lot of ground (referred to in the last-described property) in the rear of the above lot, fronting on Water-street, bounded southerly by Water-street, westerly by property sold by the heirs of Isaac Clason, deceased, to F. W. Marshall and Benjamin Sands, Jr.; northerly by the lot last above mentioned and described, and easterly by property now or lately belonging to the estate of Thomas Carter, deceased, containing in width in front twenty feet, in the rear twenty-one feet, and in depth on each side sixty feet.—NEW-YORK, February, 1869.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.

JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF Several writs of execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock, in the room at the yeathouse of the City Hall, all the right, title and interests of Martin Kraft, which he had on the 1st day of May, 1867, or has had at any time subsequent thereto, in and to the lot of ground in the City and County of New-York known by street number 244 East Houston-st., said lot being 24 feet and 77-100 of a foot in width front and rear by 100 feet deep each side, with the privilege of the use of the rear of the two lots numbered 153 and 155 Second-st., adjoining the rears of the first-mentioned lot, being a leasehold interest, evidenced by a lease made James H. Phelps to said Martin Kraft, at one thousand dollars per year, payable monthly in advance, which said lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,014 of Conveyances, page 504, with the improvements thereon.—Dated Jan. 13, 1869.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

D. M. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 4 Wall-st.

The above sale is postponed until 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1869, at the same time and place.

JOHN BUICK, Deputy Sheriff.

MARCH 5, 1869.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

"THE DURYEA FARM"

Is situated in the heart of the thriving village of East New-York. It is surrounded by good improvements. The lots are on good grades, within a few minutes' walk of five different railroads, and in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools. East New-York already contains a population of 10,000, and is increasing more rapidly than any suburb in the vicinity of the Metropolis. Nearly one hundred persons purchased single lots at JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale of the Duryea Farm on the 1st of March, with a view of erecting houses. This must greatly enhance the value of the adjacent lots, one hundred of which were not offered on the above date, but will be sold absolutely, without any limit, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, at "Exchange," No. 111 Broadway. Call on JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., for particulars.

EAST NEW-YORK,

"THE GRAND FOCAL POINT"

OF

FIVE DIFFERENT RAILROADS.

Is much nearer Wall-st. than Harlem, and can be reached in less time. Although a city of itself, with churches, schools and all other conveniences, lots in its very centre sold at the "Great Duryea Sale" for a few hundred dollars, while on the upper part of Manhattan Island, and in the lower part of Westchester County, on the same day, they commanded ten times that sum. How long can this disparity of prices exist! The erection of the bridge across the East River will soon be an established fact. Brooklyn and New-York will be one united city, and an advance unparalleled in the history of real estate will be the result. The 100 lots on the Duryea Farm, to be sold at auction absolutely, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, will in a few years sell as readily for as many thousands as they now do hundreds. For further information, call on the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., Referee, the valuable house and lot No. 80 Lexington-av., between 28th and 27th sts.; lot 19.8x78 feet; house three-story and basement brick, with plate glass windows, bath, range, stationary washtubs, &c., in good order. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 80 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE

OF

STEAMERS EMILY B. SOUDER AND MONEKA.

BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at 1 o'clock, on board thereof, at E. 17th-st., Brooklyn, by order of District Court under direction of G. A. Brett, Assignee.

SCREW STEAMER EMILY B. SOUDER, of 762 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1864, of white oak, coppered and copper fastened, with elegant accommodations for 70 passengers.

SCREW STEAMER MONEKA, of 549 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1865, coppered and copper fastened, built all of white oak, and splendid accommodations for 45 passengers. For full particulars inquire at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ o'clock, at their Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, the entire collection of PICTURES by

WM. M. BROWN,

comprising about forty of his finest landscapes, fruit and flower pieces, &c., &c. Also from the private collection of a well-known connoisseur, a number of Cabinet Gems by

Gifford,	Wm. M. Hart,
Julia Beers,	J. R. Brevoort,
J. B. Bristol,	A. F. Bellows,
H. A. Loop,	T. L. Smith,
J. Fairman,	J. D. Smillie,
G. H. Smillie,	G. H. Yewell,

T. B. Thorp, and others, including also the celebrated picture by

CONSTANT MAYER,

Entitled, LOVE'S MELANCHOLY.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF STOCK AND BONDS, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 18, 1869, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, by order of the Executors of estate of John Schenck, deceased, a large sale of stocks and bonds. For particulars see our auction column in *World* and *Evening Post*. List now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WILLIAM I. SCHENCK, } Executors.
DAVID G. FOGGET. }

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

ON WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st., second-hand goods, including parlor and chamber sets, beds and bedding, mirrors, crockery, glassware, ornamental pianos, desks, safes, kitchen articles, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

On THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,

by order of Assignees, superb cabinet furniture, &c.; also, office furniture, at salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7 o'clock; sale of a private collection of choice engravings, lithographs, etchings, &c., many very rare and good proofs, among which may be found gems by the following artists, viz.: Strange, Bartolozzi, Longhi, Tofanelli, Morghen, Beauvarlet, &c. Catalogues ready, and engravings on exhibition.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 12, commencing at 4 o'clock.—Sale of the law library of the late Hon. Anthony L. Robertson, Judge of the Superior Court, &c., containing many valuable reports, treatises, trials, &c., many of which were formerly the property of Hon. Martin Van Buren, and contain his bookplate. Catalogues ready.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

NOW ON VIEW—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture in black walnut, a great variety being the stock of a cabinetmaker retiring from business.

Also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, kitchen ware, &c., &c., will be sold TUESDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at R. SOMERVILLE'S salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

JOHN NEILSON, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK, within stores Nos. 228 and 230 Water-st., by order of John Sedgwick, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy of estate of Truman Merrifield, stoves, kettles, &c., &c. The entire contents of said stores, consisting of stoves of every variety, kettles, &c., &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MORRIS FISHEL and GUSTAVUS FISHEL, plaintiffs, against ROBERT L. BRONSON and — REEVES, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not serv.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighteen hundred and twelve 77-100 dollars, with interest from the 29th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Jan. 12, 1869.

MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1869.

f2-law6wTu* MAN & PARSONS, Pltfs' Att'ys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN MCKEWAN vs. GEORGE L. SHAW.—By virtue of an order made in the above-entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1869, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be creditors of the plaintiff, John McKewan, and interested in any of the trusts contained in an assignment executed by him to the defendant, George L. Shaw, dated the 29th day of October, 1865, mentioned and referred to in the complaint, are required to appear before me, the undersigned Referee named in said order, at my office, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., and make proof of their debts and show cause, if any, why said defendant should not be discharged from said trust, and the assigned property discharged and released therefrom, and the release heretofore executed by said assignee, and mentioned in the pleadings, ratified and confirmed.—New-York, March 1, 1869.

W. V. MCDANIELS, Referee.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Mar. 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, April 3

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JAVA	Mar. 10	CUBA	Mar. 31
RUSSIA	Mar. 17	SCOTIA	April 7
CHINA	Mar. 24	AUSTRALASIAN	Apl 14

Passage money payable in gold:
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA	Mar. 13	EUROPA	April 3
IOWA	Mar. 20	INDIA	April 10
COLUMBIA	Mar. 27	CALEDONIA	April 17

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA.....March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....April 7, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

AUSTRALASIAN.Mar. 11 | PALMYRA.....Mar. 25
TRIPOLI.....Mar. 18 | SIBERIA.....April 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,

Will leave for Southampton, March 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	110	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Two hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 11.—ALASKA, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving March 1, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

M. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 25,

at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BRILLHART.....March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES.....March 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 41 Beaver-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....March 11
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....March 18
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE via Nassau...March 25

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.

Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamship,

PERIT,

W. H. GARDINER, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, March 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

On WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known sidewheel steamship

DE SOTO,

W. B. EARLE, Commander,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on

SATURDAY, March 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE...SATURDAY, March 13
GEO. CROMWELL.VAIL.....SATURDAY, March 20

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
and SATURDAYS.

The steamships,

VIRGO, Capt. RULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 2 P. M.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 6, North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 32 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RIDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 18.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:35 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 239 Broadway, at the depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Portland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSI

THE "FIRE-BUG."

Examination of Choate, the Alleged Newburyport Incendiary—Something About What the Government will Prove.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWBURYPORT, Monday, March 8, 1869.

The examination of LEONARD CHOATE, the alleged "Fire-Bug of Newburyport," took place here to-day according to postponement, and of course attracted a great deal of attention and a tremendous crowd of spectators, his case being one of the most remarkable on record. The prisoner looked pale, but did not appear at all embarrassed. He bowed pleasantly to his acquaintances around him, and gave the most careful attention to the proceedings, and seemed quite interested in the opening of the counsel for the Government and the testimony of the witnesses.

Mr. HARRISON G. JOHNSON, the assistant counsel for the Government, the District-Attorney, EDGAR J. SHERMAN, being the leading, opened. He enlarged on the wickedness of the crime of arson, the terror that the "Fire-bug" had caused in the city and the loss of life through his acts, and then stated some of the points that the Government would attempt to prove. These were—first, that the defendant was intimately acquainted with the various localities of the fires; second, that sometimes he had been seen in very suspicious circumstances in connection with these localities; third, that these fires had been set by boxes; that it required a certain amount of skill to manufacture these boxes; fourth, that the defendant was the man who made the boxes; fifth, that he had a shop in in an out-of-the-way place; sixth, that in the shop on various occasions he had been at work at night locked in; seventh, that the shop was so arranged that any one approaching could be seen from the inside, while the party on the inside could not be seen from without; eighth, that in the shop, under the care and control of CHOATE only, like material was discovered as was found at some of the fires; ninth, that certain shavings were found at the shop corresponding precisely with shavings found at the fire; also wood, leather—out of which the hinges of the boxes were made; tenth, that three kinds of tacks were used in the construction of these boxes, and that in his shop three, and only three kinds of tacks, corresponding precisely with those in the boxes, were found; eleventh, that the marks of these, but used in boring the hole for the candle were the marks of his bit; that the nicks in his cold chisel and his hammer corresponded precisely with marks on the boxes; twelfth, that in the rubbish in his shop part of a box was found precisely like the boxes found at the fire; thirteenth, that part of a block used as the standard for the candle is in the boxes, was found in his shop; fourteenth, that a nail with its head filed off, used in the making of one of the boxes, and discarded because it did not answer the purpose, was found on the floor of his shop; fifteenth, that a St. Paul newspaper found in one of the boxes at a fire was his; sixteenth, that at one of the fires certain portions of oil-cloth clothes were found, and that these belonged to CHOATE; seventeenth, that whenever a "fire-fire" had occurred he was in town, and that at whenever was out of town no fires occurred; eighteenth, that just before one fire in an out-of-the-way place, he was making inquiries of a passer-by if that house—the one burned very soon after—was occupied; and, nineteenth, that his conduct at the time of his arrest in Minnesota was suspicious. And, further, if any more testimony was needed to hold the prisoner for trial, the Government had it; had ample testimony—direct, too, as well as circumstantial—to convict the prisoner.

The first witness examined was Detective SARGENT, of Boston, who made the arrest. His testimony was long and exceedingly interesting. He explained how he had "worked up" the case, which accorded with the story given in my recent letter in relation to the arrest and work of the "Fire-bug." He also testified that CHOATE appeared not in the least disconcerted, and when the detective offered to read the warrant and tell him what he was arrested for, CHOATE said: "No matter; if I've got to go I want to take some things with me." He further said that the incendiary probably set the fires only to create an excitement, and coming home he made but one inquiry in regard to his arrest; on being told he replied; "You say so. The next thing is for you to prove it." City Marshal FITZ, the next witness, testified to the occurrence of the several fires, the finding of the boxes and parts of boxes and other material, and the result of the examination of CHOATE'S shop. At the request of the Court the stuff found was brought in, and when the charred remains of the famous five boxes, the bottles of kerosene, kindling and bunches of shavings, bits of candles, kerosene-soaked pieces of paper, &c., were produced, there was much excitement in the room, and for some minutes it was impossible to keep order. The prisoner looked at them and quietly smiled. The tools from CHOATE'S shop were also produced, and the witness showed that pieces of wood in the boxes compared with pieces found in the shop; the veins of sap matched, a nick in the wood matched a nick in the hammer, &c. The cross-examination was long and searching, and a partially successful attempt was made to break down the testimony of the witness, but the strength of the circumstantial evidence was not weakened. Finding that the work of examination could not be finished to-day, it was postponed for two weeks. The prisoner's counsel, A. A. ABBOTT and S. B. IVES, are the leading lawyers in Essex County, and among the strongest of the State. The excitement in Newburyport is still great.

The Printers and the Mayor.

Yesterday afternoon a delegation of about twenty-five members of the Workingmen's Union called upon Mayor HALL and desired him to aid them in having an interview with the Common Council upon the subject of the City printing.

Mr. BROWNING, Chairman of the delegation, said that this delegation represented over 60,000 men in this City, and he hoped that the Mayor would by some means, either by sending a communication to the Common Council, or adopting some other plan, compel Messrs. WINCOOP & HALLENBECK, Printers for the City Government, to accede to the scale of prices for composition adopted by the Union.

Mayor HALL said the relations of the Mayor and Common Council were delicate—that is, officially, and he could not, without infringing upon this delicacy, communicate the wishes of this committee in an official manner to the Common Council. His sympathies were on the side of the "Union," and he wished to know how he could be of any practical service to them. It was out of the question to send a communication to the Common Council about a private matter over which they had no control or cognizance.

A member of the delegation said that the Committee would not be allowed on the floor of the chamber of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and they, therefore, asked that the Mayor would aid them in the matter; it was well known that EDMUND JONES, one of the firm of WINCOOP & HALLENBECK, refused to accede to the proposed new scale of prices, and yet he received full prices for all work that he did, public and private.

Another member said a communication had been sent into the Common Council upon the subject, and all the action they took upon it was to refer it to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, and no notice had been taken of it since.

The Mayor said it would be highly indecorus for him to dictate to the Common Council what course of legislation they should adopt to bring about the desire of the delegation, but he would individually ask the Aldermen to appoint a day when they could consider the matter and give the Committee a hearing, and he hoped that this would meet the approval of the delegation.

After some desultory conversation the Committee then thanked the Mayor for his courtesy, and withdrew.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A communication was read from the Corporation Counsel in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the contract for paving Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, which contract was awarded to MEYERS & TAYLOR, but remains unfulfilled by them, has been awarded to the next lowest bidders.

An invitation was received from various Irish societies to review them at 1 P. M. in the City Hall Park on the 17th inst., being St. Patrick's Day. It was accepted.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolutions designating the *Daily News* and *Evening Press* as Corporation papers. The Mayor says that the *News* is already a Corporation paper, and that the *Press*, having published but fifty-two copies, can scarcely be considered as entitled to receive the patronage proposed. It was laid over.

A resolution from the other Board, to close all the public offices of the corporation at 3 P. M. every day, was laid over.

The resolution directing the Comptroller to withhold the salaries of certain Inspectors of Belgian pavement, who are said to hold their offices without warrant of law, was read.

Mr. HARDY said that the statement in the preamble to the resolution, that these men held their offices unlawfully, was not true. They were appointed by the Croton Board, and that Board had the power to appoint whom it pleased, and to pay them what salaries it pleased.

The resolution was concurred in, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Lecture by "Petroleum V. Nasby."

Mr. D. R. LOCKE, of Toledo, joint proprietor of the Toledo *Blade*, and writer of the celebrated "Nasby" papers, delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute last night, to a good audience. Mr. LOCKE is a robust, broad-shouldered young man, somewhat over 30, with brown hair and goatee. His subject was "Cussed be Canaan," and Mr. LOCKE, speaking as a Kentuckian, said that in Kentucky they did not take the Declaration of Independence straight, but sweetened it with whisky. He then humorously detailed how Noah, having been confined to water during the flood, naturally took to a little grape juice afterward. This was not altogether judicious in a mature gentleman of six hundred, but it might be said that drunkenness upon light wine was a milder form of the complaint than when caused by whisky. The old gentleman naturally laid down in that warm climate, with but little clothing, and Ham, who was a jolly fellow, thought he had a joke on the old man, and went off with his clothes. The result was, that the old gentleman on waking indulged in a little private swearing, and said, "Cussed be Canaan." Mr. LOCKE, resuming then his own character, said he had never found any reason in the Bible why Canaan should signify HAM, nor why negroes should be supposed to have been descended from him, simply because the children of Canaan were doomed by NOAH to serve their brethren. If negroes were really descended from HAM, so also was NIMROD, a mighty hunter, a white man, and a ruler and a builder of cities.

The lecturer considerably quizzed ANDREW JOHNSON, "now dead," and perorated by a series of Republican sentiments upon the negro question, which were much applauded.

Mr. LOCKE took his idea of Nasby from an ignorant Virginian named FLENNER, who emigrated to the neighborhood of Toledo, and was active as a Democratic barroom politician.

The New Building for the Department of Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction expect to remove from their present quarters in Bond-street to their new building in Third-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, the latter part of this week.

The change of locality is an improvement, and the new offices are worth a description. As a piece of architecture the new building is not remarkable, although designed by RENWICK & SANDS. It is built of brick, with freestone trimmings, and is one story high, with a Mansard roof. The defect in its appearance is its lowness, and the cumbrous style of the roof. With one or two more stories it would be a handsome structure, instead of the costly-looking barn one might mistake it for at first sight.

The interior is admirably designed for its purposes, and is commodious throughout. The main entrance is on Third-avenue, and leads to a large room for the Commissioners, the Secretary and Cashier's office and ante rooms. On the floor above are several rooms to be used as offices for the book-keeper and supply-clerks. The entrance on Eleventh-street opens directly into the hall for applicants, which is a large compartment, handsomely wainscoted with black walnut. Over the outer door is a marble slab with the inscription: "Department of Public Charities and Correction. Erected 1868." West of the building is a yard with stable and wagon-house. The basement is fitted up with accommodations for the janitor, &c.

The lot on which the building stands is 100 feet by 77, and cost $62,500. The cost of the building will be about $40,000.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, Alderman CUNNINGHAM, president *pro tem.*, in the chair.

The Mayor sent in the name of JOHN WILLIAMS as a member of the Board of Education, *vice* CHAS. W. WILLETS, resigned. Confirmed.

A communication was received from the Commission for improving and beautifying the parks on the Heights, from which it appears that for a long time the Commission only existed in name, no fund having been available for the work. The wall on Furman-street had been reconstructed at a cost of $1,118 15; the place at the foot of Clark-street had been inclosed, and an iron fence placed at the foot of Pineapple-street, at a cost of $156. During the coming Spring and Summer the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, though the money raised for the improvement, $10,000, will hardly do more than pay for completing the stone wall and draining the ground. Ordered on file.

It was resolved to approve the plan for extending Bedford-avenue and Herkimer-street, and for widening Perry-avenue and closing parts of streets and roads, as embraced in an act proposed for adoption by the Legislature.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned.

Five Points House of Industry.

The schools of the Five Points House of Industry held their Spring reception yesterday afternoon. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. HALLIDAY, Superintendent, presided. The exercises were very interesting, the children doing their respective parts in a highly creditable manner. About two months since an evening class for grown Chinese was established, and the members of this class read lessons from the Scriptures in English and Chinese very proficiently, considering the time they have been learning English. It was stated that the Chinese are very industrious students and extremely anxious to learn. Another interesting exercise was the A B C roundelay by all the children, in which a thunder-storm was represented by the clapping of hands and stamping of feet. Songs, choruses and recitations were rendered with pleasing effect, and the whole proceedings were gone through with admirably. Rev. Dr. PRIME delivered a brief address. At 4 P. M. 400 children sat down to an excellent dinner provided by the institution. The average number clothed and daily fed by the institution is 224.

Reunion of Officers of the Department of the Gulf.

A preliminary meeting of the Officers of the Army and Navy, Department of the Gulf, is to be held at DELMONICO'S corner Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. This meeting is called for the purpose of organizing, framing a constitution and by-laws, and determining the time and place for a grand reunion later in the year. The army and navy join in this reunion, as they always cooperated so cheerfully and were so mutually dependent in all the operations inaugurated in the Department. Situated as this command was during the war, (says the call for the meeting,) isolated and unable from its situation to act in concert with other armies, and having a common furlough home, in the only well-preserved city of the South, its officers became individually known to one another, and friendships were formed which all feel it would be pleasant to revive. No command from the nature of things, were so well acquainted, while none did better or severer work when called upon. Hardships and common misfortune are not, however, as some think, the only bonds of companionship and sympathy. The memories of the fair Opelousas, and the genial campaign of 1864, culminating at Franklin and New-Iberia, are, to most soldiers at least, as cheerful recollections as the capture of New-Orleans, the surrender of Port Hudson, or the severer campaigns of the Red River.

Serious Stabbing Affair.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a young man named MORTIMER H. JANE, jeweler, was arrested on a charge of stabbing ROBERT DONNELLY, bar-tender in the saloon corner of Newark-avenue and Henderson-street, Jersey City, under the following circumstances: The prisoner, JANE, and GEORGE J. FETTER, druggist, after playing several games of dominoes, had a dispute as to who should pay for them, when DONNELLY ordered them out of the house. Some words passed, when, as is alleged, the two men assaulted DONNELLY, when he took a club from behind the bar and struck JANE over the head, and as he was returning behind the bar JANE seized a heavy oyster-knife and hurled it with great force. The point of the knife took effect under the left shoulder blade and penetrated so deeply that considerable force was required to extricate it. DONNELLY was conveyed to his home in Newark-avenue, where he received medical attendance. The wound is supposed to be about two and one-half inches in depth. The injured man is not considered to be in immediate danger, but should inflammation set in so as to effect the spinal column, the physicians are of opinion that the result would be fatal.

FETTER was also arrested, and the two were locked up to await an examination.

Skating.

The match announced to take place at the Fifth-avenue Pond was postponed on account of the soft condition of the ice, the change in temperature yesterday having materially interfered with skating on the open ponds. At the Empire Rink it was a little better, but not as good as last week. In Brooklyn a very fashionable assemblage of spectators was present at the Rink in Clermont-avenue, the ice being in better condition than it was last week. Among the noted experts present were young MEAD and the leading members of the Brooklyn Skating Club, who, finding no good ice in New-York visited their own Rink, where excellent skating was had. Among the lady skaters Miss BEDELL attracted special attention. Great preparations are being made for the last grand Fancy Dress Skating Carnival in Brooklyn, which is to take place at the Brooklyn Rink, on Wednesday night next, on which occasion a gay and picturesque scene will be presented. Music, fireworks, illuminations and fancy skating will form the chief attractions.

Association for the Advancement of Science and Art.

A number of the members of this Association and other gentlemen interested in its objects, met last evening in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, the President, Dr. S. J. PRIME, in the chair. Dr. JOHN F. GRISCOM read the report of a Committee appointed at the last meeting on ventilation. He stated the dreadful results resulting from the want of attention to the easy method of introducing fresh air into dwellings. In mentioning the causes of disease, he quoted Exodus ix. 4, where ashes in the air produced the plague of boils in Egypt. The report spoke highly of Esperance's Ventilator, and gave Professor HENRY'S testimony to its great value, also the commendation of Dr. HENRY HOWARD, M. D., M. R. C. S. E., who had seen its efficiency fully tested in lunatic asylums.

After some few remarks on the efficiency of the ventilator by several members of the Association, the report of the Committee recommending it was adopted unanimously. The President then gave notice that at the June meeting of the Association, SYDNEY E. MORSE, Esq., the brother of Professor MORSE, would exhibit a new and remarkably useful invention known as the Bethometer, an instrument for measuring depths. This invention was characterized by Dr. PRIME as the most useful invention of the age, the simplicity of which is equal to its utility.

Mr. HOWARD TILDEN exhibited a new portable steam-heating and ventilating apparatus, the invention of Professor JOHN JOHNSON, of Maine, whereby a room, 18x50 feet, can be heated by the use of a pint of water and a gas burner. A committee of three was appointed to investigate its usefulness as compared with other heating apparatus. The meeting then adjourned.

Tammany Young Men's General Committee.

The regular annual reorganization of the Young Men's General Committee of the Tammany Association, took place yesterday evening at the Tammany General Committee Room. Mr. JOEL A. FITHIAN presided. The old code of by-laws was adopted with a few amendments.

Mr. JOHN KARVER offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The past history of the Democratic Party in the City and County of New-York has demonstrated the power and influence which can be exerted by a patriotic body of men, working in earnest for the achievement of noble ends and the success of great political principles; and

Whereas, The Young Men's Tammany Hall General Committee has ever been foremost in the great work of disseminating Democratic doctrines, and securing their triumph in the administration of national, State and municipal affairs, thereby making for itself a glorious and enviable record; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Committee refer to itself and its history, proud of its antiquity as an organic branch of a great party, will continue in the future, as in the past, its efforts and its labors to promote the success of democratic principles, and preserve inviolable Democratic faith and unity, as expounded by Tammany Hall, to whose staunch and unwavering fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, the nation and the State is mainly indebted for the preservation of all that is dear to freemen, and which now stands our only bulwark against the rising tide of political anarchy and corruption.

Resolved, That this Committee pledges itself anew to sustain the General Committee of Tammany Hall in their great work of redeeming the country from misrule, and will yield them an unqualified and ardent support in carrying out such measures as they may adopt in furtherance of the great object of their organization.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chair to wait on the General Committee of Tammany Hall at the next regular meeting and present them with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

The Chair appointed the following Committee: John Garvey, James Garrey, A. S. Sullivan, Henry Morrison and William Hickman.

A motion was passed to instruct the Executive Committee to provide a speaker to make an address at each regular meeting.

The Committee then adjourned.

Democratic General Committee.

A special meeting of the Democratic Union General Committee was held last evening at Masonic Hall for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, and for the transaction of other business. In the absence of Mr. SMITH ELY, the permanent Chairman, the chair was filled by Mr. OWEN MURPHY. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. ROWLAND HATCH, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported that the Fourth Ward ticket, headed by WM P. KIRK, were entitled to seats, as were also the Fifth Ward ticket, headed by JOSEPH SLAVEN, the Thirteenth ward ticket, headed by TIMOTHY S. WHEELER, and the Eighteenth Ward ticket, headed by JAMES MCFALL. The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously. After the appointment of a Committee to Draft By-Laws and a Constitution, the meeting adjourned.

Serenade to General Sigel.

The friends and countrymen of General FRANZ SIGEL assembled in considerable numbers last evening at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, for the purpose of organizing a serenading party to compliment the General on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Battle of Pea Ridge. The procession formed about 10 o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. OTTENBERG, No. 140 East Seventeenth-street, whose guest General SIGEL is. After the performance of a number of airs by the orchestra, the General appeared and responded in a few remarks, which were enthusiastically cheered. At the conclusion of the serenade, the procession reformed and returned to the Steuben House, where the festivities were continued to a late hour.

Velocipede Items.

NEW HALLS IN BROOKLYN.—Last night two new velocipede halls were opened to the Brooklyn public, the demand for facilities for this healthy exercise occasioning the opening of some new place or other, nearly every week. One of these new schools is located at Latimer Hall, in Court-street, South Brooklyn, and the other in Gothic Hall, in Adams-street. Both places were well patronized last evening.

At Ocean Hall, in Nassau-street, known as BLYDENBERG'S school, there was quite a numerous gathering of riders and spectators, the occasion being the first public reception at the school. A number of skillful riders were present, and the entertainment proved to be very interesting and attractive.

At WITT'S school, young WITTY and HOWELL played a game of foot-ball while on velocipedes, and that too while riding up and down the inclined planes of the hall. It is racy sport to look at, but dangerous to participate in.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The annual meeting of the Teacher's Association of the Baptist Sunday School Union was held last evening at the Stanton-street Church. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. G. CORNELL, of the Pilgrim Church; Vice-Presidents, SAMUEL C. BURDICK, of the Sixteenth street Church, and WM. KEMP, of the Colgate Mission of the Tabernacle Church; Secretary, HENRY GLASSFORD, of the Berean Church; Treasurer, JOSEPH P. DAVENPORT, Stanton-street Church. Addresses on the subject of Sunday School Work were made by Messrs. KEMP, ROADES, H. J. KNAPP, A. T. MASON, Rev. G. W. HILLMAN and Rev. Mr. ATKINSON.

The Church of the Covenant, a New School Presbyterian Church, located at the corner of Park (Fourth) avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, has just raised the sum of $63,500 to pay off its debts. This Church, which is under the pastoral charge of Rev. G. L. PRENTISS, D. D., was organized in 1862, and since that time has built a church edifice, with chapel connected and a parsonage. The congregation have spent some $150,000, and now have this beautiful property entirely unincumbered. The New School General Assembly are to meet in this church in May next.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair. Four cases of alleged violation of the Excise law were tried with the following result: Michael O'Connor, No. 81 Gold-street, Brooklyn, dismissed; Bernard Finerty, No. 102 Tenth-avenue, New-York, new summons ordered; Christian Wahler, No. 45 Grand-street, New-York, not revoked; Edward Morton, No. 29 Prince-street, New-York, not revoked. On recommendation of the Committee on Applications, forty new licenses were granted.

Special meetings of the New-York Horticultural society, will be held at the Library, Second-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, this and Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Rev. GEORGE E. ELLIS, D. D., will deliver lectures on "The Aims and Objects of the Founders of Massachusetts," and "Their Treatment of Intruders and Dissentients."

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will read this evening at Lyric Hall, for the benefit of a charitable local institution.

Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his highly entertaining and humorous lecture on "Courtship and Marriage" this evening, for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the United Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. BLAIR'S,) Charles-street, between Fourth-street and Waverley-place.

A very pleasant and instructive entertainment, consisting of a lecture of travel on the Union Pacific Railroad, illustraded by the aid of Prof. WORCESTER'S stereopantascope, will be given this evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. The scenes represented will be some of the finest along the route of the railroad and at Salt Lake City, and the pictures will be illuminated by the hydro-oxygen light.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner ROLLINS, at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of JACOB S. COOVER, aged 33 years, a resident of Paterson, N. J., and in the employ of the Erie Railway Company as a carpenter. On the 25th of February COOVER was engaged in coupling some cars at the west end of the tunnel, when his arm was fractured by being caught between the "bumpers" of two cars. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died Sunday night from exhaustion. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Hungarian Ladies' Society, comprising about ninety members, which was formed last year, gave their first annual ball last night at Irving Hall. The society has benevolent objects, and supports members in sickness. The Hungarians of this City number about 1,500.

The Assembly Committee, of which M. P. BEMUS, of Chautauqua, is Chairman, appointed to investigate the management of the Hudson River, Harlem and other railroads chartered by the State, held a short session at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday. The Committee adjourned at noon, and returned to Albany. As the session was held with closed doors, the nature of the testimony offered could not be ascertained.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening in the apartment of THEODORE GERRECK, doing a damage of $300 to property; fully insured in the Germania Insurance Company.

The house of HENRY BISCHOFF, No. 443 West Twenty-fourth-street, took fire last evening from the furnace. The damage of $300 is met by insurance.

FRANK CARNEY, of No. 65 Mulberry-street, while intoxicated last evening, fell off a stoop in Mott-street, and injured his head severely. His wounds being dressed, he was locked up for being drunk.

MARY CARROLL, of Dobbs' Ferry, fell last evening in the Hudson River Railroad Station-house, Thirtieth-street, and dislocated her shoulder. Her hurt was attended to and she was sent home by the train.

Brooklyn.

Captain STEPHEN MANDEVILLE, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, another of the veterans of the late war, died on Saturday. His funeral will take place to-day.

On Saturday night the plumbers' shop of COGGINS & GIDDINGS, No. 144 Remsen-street, was broken into and $75 worth of articles carried off. They were subsequently found secreted among some bushes in a vacant lot, and restored to the owners.

Rev. HENRY M. WILSON, pastor of a colored church near East New-York, was taken before Justice LYNCH yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that the accused stole a communion service worth $48 from the African Civilization Society. The examination is set down for Wednesday.

A hospital is talked of for the Eastern District, and the place proposed is the present Dispensary building—a very unsuitable place.

The funeral services of the late Rev. CHARLES GILLETTE will take place at the Church of Holy Trinity, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

New-Jersey.

PETER FOX and GEO. HENRY, both residents of Hudson City, fought near their respective residences yesterday—the cause of quarrel being the fact that FOX had insulted HENRY'S wife. The Police went to the rescue as soon as possible and arrested the aggressor, but he managed to escape by the aid of some friends, and ran to his house and procured a knife and fork, with which he proceeded to the scene of the fight, where he threatened to kill everybody. He was ultimately captured and brought before Judge ALDRIDGE, who discharged him on giving $800 bail to appear at Court.

Some weeks since, Mr. WILLIAMS' jewelry store in Market-street, Newark, was entered for the third time and robbed of over $200 worth of goods. No traces of the thieves were discovered until a few days since, when Detectives FISHER and WILLIAMS obtained such information as led to the arrest of J. C. MILLER, in whose possession a portion of the stolen goods were found.

NEWTON SOUTHARD, a painter who had been working at a house in Exchange-alley, Newark, fell from his ladder yesterday and was instantly killed, his head having been crushed by coming in contact with the pavement. He leaves a wife and child.

Some few months since a man named PETER KERRIGAN was sentenced by Judge POPE, of Hoboken, for a short term of imprisonment for contempt of Court. He was, however, soon afterward released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, his counsel having denied that the laws of New-Jersey gave the Recorder any such power as Judge POPE had assumed. The matter was fully argued before Judge BEDLE at the Hudson County Court-house, after which the Court postponed decision in the case, allowing KERRIGAN in the meantime to go, on giving the requisite bail. Decision was to have been rendered yesterday at Judge ELMORE'S office, in Hudson City; but Judge BEDLE declared that though he had examined the case very closely, he had come to no result, and had made up his mind to refer it to the Supreme Court, so that the question at issue should be definitely settled.

The coopers, seventy-five in number, in the employ of B. MCMANN, of Jersey City, struck for an advance of wages, by order of the United Coopers No. 1 of New-Jersey. Mr. MCMANN, whose establishment is the largest in the city, promptly acceded to the request, and, in doing so, remarked that he would always be ready to pay the highest prices. The advance asked was 5 cents on a barrel.

A lad, named FLINN, was fatally injured in South Eighth-street, Jersey City, about a week since. He was carrying a load at the time when another boy, with whom he had quarreled previously, struck him on the face, breaking his nose and inflicting other injuries. The lad became insensible and died a few days afterward. The boy who caused the injuries is known but has not been yet taken into custody.

The Recorder of Paterson seized a fiddle yesterday from an itinerent fiddler, because he could not pay a fine imposed for vagrancy.

A man named COOPER, whose arm was recently broken at the Erie Depot, Jersey City, died yesterday at his residence in Paterson.

Mr. OSMUN'S residence in Harrison-street, East Orange, was entered recently while the family were at tea, and robbed of $200 worth of jewelry.

PETER DOUGHERTY, a drunken sailor, was fined yesterday by the Recorder of Jersey City for having threatened with a knife to injure people at the ferry-house.

A private residence at Waverley was entered on Saturday night, and gold watches, rings and jewelry stolen therefrom to the value of over $600.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, March 8—11 A. M.
Consols open at 92¼ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds easier. Stocks easier; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 8—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12d. @12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. @12⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 3d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.
Linseed Oil £29 ₱ ton. Sugar 39s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

LONDON, Monday, March 8—1 P. M.
United States Five-twenty Bonds are firmer at 82¾. Stocks quiet. Illinois Centrals, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 8—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market is active, and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 12,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White.
PROVISIONS—Bacon, 59s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 74s. ₱ cwt.
PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, March 8—4:30 P. M.
Consols close at 92⅝@92¾ for money, and 92¾@92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds quiet at 82¾. Stocks dull; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 8—4:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¼d. Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.
PRODUCE—Petroleum is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, March 8.
Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Turpentine, 32s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £29 05 ₱ ton. Tallow, 47s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Monday, March 8.
Petroleum is quiet at 58f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Monday, March 8.
COTTON—The market is active at 142¼f. ₱ cwt. for Trees Ordinaire on the spot, and 144f. for Low Middlings afloat.

PARIS, Monday, March 8.
Bourse quiet; Rentes, 79f. 10c.

HAVRE, Monday, March 8—Evening.
The Cotton market closed easier, but not quotably lower.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 8—Evening.
Refined Petroleum closed at 1s. 8d. ₱ gallon.

HAVANA, Monday, March 8.
SUGAR market quiet; sales were made on the basis of 9¾ reals ₱ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE on London, 10@11 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, par; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 1@1½ ₱ cent. discount; short sight, par @½ ₱ cent. premium; in currency, short sight, 24¾ ₱ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 8.
EXCHANGE on New-York quiet at 1-10 premium. FLOUR firm; Spring Extras, $5@$6 25. WHEAT active and advanced 4c.@5c.; No. 1 sold at $1 16@$1 17; No. 2 at $1 10. CORN active and advanced 3c.@4c.; New, 56¾c.@57c.; No grade, 54c. OATS dull and declined ¼c.@½c.; No. 2 at 54c.@54¼c. RYE quiet at $1 17@$1 18¾. BARLEY steady; No. 2 at $1 80@$1 81. WHISKY steady at 93c. PROVISIONS lower. Mess PORK nominal at $33 50@$33 75. LARD dull at 17¾c.@18c. Bulk MEATS in fair demand; Dry Salted Shoulders, 15c., buyer March. Dressed HOGS quiet at $12@$12 50. Live HOGS dull and easier; Light to Fair, $9@$9 62½; Extra Assorted, $11@$12 25. CATTLE steady for higher grades; lower grades easy; Fair to Good Butcher's, $4 75@$5 75; Good Extra to Choice shipping Beeves, $7@$8 25. RECEIPTS for two days—9,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 8.
TOBACCO—Nothing doing. COTTON—Low Middlings, 27c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $3@$5 25; Extra Double Extra, $6 50@$7 25; Treble Extra to Fancy, $7 75@$10 50. WHEAT heavy; Fair to Choice Red Fall, $1 40@$1 75; mostly Prime White and Fancy Red, $1 68@$1 80; No. 2 Spring, $1 26½@$1 30. CORN dull at 65c. @66c., in bulk, delivered. OATS dull at 65c.@66c. BARLEY firm at $2 10@$2 35 for Choice to Fancy Spring, and $2 75 for Choice Fall. RYE dull. WHISKY quiet at 92c. Mess PORK very dull. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. BACON—Sabbing lots, 16¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c. LARD nominal. CATTLE steady at $3@$7, gross. HOGS firm at $7@$10 50, gross. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 8.
FLOUR dull; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT—easier; No. 1 Red, $1 33. CORN advancing; sales at 65c. @66c. for car and sheller. RYE dull at $1 42@$1 43. OATS dull at 65c.@67c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull and unchanged. WHISKY in good demand; sales 500 bbls. at 91c. COTTON steady and quiet; Middlings, 28c. PROVISIONS dull, with no demand. Mess PORK offered at $31 25. LARD active; sales 700 tcs. at 18c.@18¼c. BULK MEATS firmer; 12¼c refused for Bulk Shoulders; sides held at 14½c. BACON firm with more doing; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 16c.@16¼c.; held at 16¾c. later for Clear Sides sold at 17c.; Clear Rib, 15¾c.; Shoulders held at 13¾c.; sales at 13¼c. Sugar Cured HAMS dull at 18c.@18¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, March 8.
COTTON in fair demand; Middlings, 28½c.; sales, 3,000 bales; receipts since Saturday, 3,676 bales; no exports. GOLD, 132⅛. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 163¾; Commercial, 142¾@142¾; New-York Sights, ¼@¾ premium. SUGAR dull; Common, 12¾c.; Prime, 13¾c.; Yellow, 16¼c. MOLASSES—Prime, 65c.@72½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $7 25. CORN, 79c.@80c. OATS, 80c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY—Prime, $23. PORK dull at $35 50. BACON lower at 14½c. for Shoulders. LARD dull; sales at 19c.@22c. WHISKY dull; Western, rectified, 95c.@$1. COFFEE firm; Fair, 15½c.@16c.; Prime 17¾c.@18¾c.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 7.
FLOUR quiet and steady; sales 300 bbls. Spring at $6@$6 50, all city ground. WHEAT FLOUR nominal at $6. WHEAT inactive and entirely nominal. CORN—New scarce, and advanced in consequence; sales 15 car lots on the track at 80c.@82c.; Old Corn nominal at 90c., in store. OATS dull and nominal at 65c., in store. RYE held firm at $1 35. BARLEY dull and firm; sales one car lot Canadian at $2 10. PEAS quiet and lower; sales two car lots Canadian at $1 30, on the track. SEEDS quiet and steady. PORK lower; $33 50 for heavy bbls. LARD, 20c.@20¾c. HIGHWINES dull; sales 20 Mess. at 97½. GRAIN in store without material change since last Monday.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 8.
COTTON firmer but not higher; Middling Uplands, 29c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street superfine, $5 75@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 75; do. Family, $9 50@$10 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$9 50; do. Family, $9 75@$12; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$8 25; do. Family, $9@$10. WHEAT firm; for prime Valley Red, $2 10@$2 20. CORN firm; White, 85c.@87c.; Yellow, 88c.@92c. OATS dull at 70c.@72c. RYE nominal at $1 50@$1 55. Mess PORK quiet at $33. BACON in good demand; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 18c.